Rs. 185 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

VOL. VI. NO. 145 • BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to :
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports vi Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1870.
No. 815, Hornby Road opposite Phillips & Co., Chemist or J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,350,000

Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin		
Cochin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	23,100,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£70,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE.
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH.
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paidup Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5,28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, &c., collected free of charge for Account Holders.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.
By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital	Yen	30,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen	22,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen	5,680,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	GIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW	PINAN	KARENKO
TAINAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—
Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its policies have no irksome restrictions.
For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.
RAE & CO., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE GUARANTEE OUR GRAND RANGES OF
SILK AND EMBROIDERY
OUR SILK AND EMBROIDERY ARE USED ALL OVER INDIA
BY
(1) *Rajahs and Maharajas*
(2) *Ranis and Maharanis*
(3) *High Class Ladies and Gentlemen*
We are "cheap." Why? No middleman's profit,
AHMED E. ESAALI Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WILL THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?
It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.
The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire proof,, is 5 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 650 and Rs. 500. . . . . sold for Rs. 350 and Rs. 295, respectively.
Come at once and take one of the few left out of a large Stock.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class
Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511.

BEST ACCOMMODATION FOR HIGH CLASS HINDOOS
SHREE ARYA PATHIKA ASHRAM.
(BOARDING AND LODGING)
Girgaum Back Road Tarakhrekh Wadi's Bungalow

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
The Oldest and Most Popular Confectionery Depot in India.
(Established Over Half a Century Ago.)
Opposite Jumma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificate:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, *Chairman.*
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*
THE LADWAS (Sweet Balls) of various descriptions and sizes.
THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALVAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders are executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V.P.P. Orders will receive our attention. The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

RATES ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted," "To be Let," "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional word half anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p. m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Rs. 6 per inch, Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	.. Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	.. „ 16-0	„ 18-0
Quarterly	.. „ 8-0	„ 9-0
Monthly	.. „ 3-0	„ 3-8
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	UP-COUNTRY.
Yearly ..	..Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
Single Copy ..	.. ..	..TWO Annas

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes" Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Nation Portable. Improved Model, just arrived, complete with compact case. Rs. 180. Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible & Oliver Reliable second-hand Typewriters any make. All Typewriter Accessories, & Repairs.
NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

BOOKS ON MODERN ASTROLOGY.—I.—ASTROLOGICAL SELF INSTRUCTOR with 158 questions and answers. Practical illustrations throughout. English Re. 1-0-0. Telugu Rs. 1-6-0. II.—WHY ASTROLOGY SHOULD BE BELIEVED:—A pamphlet on Astrology proving that Astrology is on pure scientific basis. English As. 6. III.—JYOTISVINODIM:—A Telugu Astrological Prahasanam, very interesting and amusing. May sonets on Astrology are published and worth reading. Price As. 12. (All include postage). Apply to I. V. R. SARMA, Coconada. 290

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER —Improved Model No. 3, just received. Ball-bearing Carriage, Visible, Two-color Ribbon, Back-spacer, compact, light-running Large Ribbon spools, front stroke, stencil cutting device, wide universal key-board and equipped with all modern devices. The National weighs only 9 lbs. and is particularly suitable for business, professional or home work. Price including compact Travelling Case, Rs. 180 only. Buy a National to-day and get more for less money. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36 (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay, Tele, "Writertype."

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

JUST UNPACKED—Lubin and Piver's High Class Perfumes, Soaps, Powders, etc., Perfumery and Toilet Preparations from all High Class Makers of Paris available at moderate rates. THE INDO-FOREIGN PERFUMERY STORES, opposite Tramway Head Offices, Colaba, Bombay. 199

BOMBAY MANGOES. ALPHANSO 10lbs. basket Rs. 7 free of all freight. Order with cash or V. P. P. DHOBLE & CO., Crawford Market, Bombay. 4541

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind. 285

EDUCATIONAL.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY—SPECIAL MATRICULATION MATHEMATICS CLASSES will be conducted by the Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, personally, one hour daily, at convenient times. Our object being to help the poorest students, we have kept the fees very low. (Rs. 20 for the full course, for the whole year or Rs. 3 per month.) Our Matriculation Classes have begun their regular work. Enrolment daily. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A SOLICITOR ASSISTANT. Apply to Messrs. MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & Co. 286

WANTED—An experienced CARDER and SPINNER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply to the undersigned with testimonials. "THE GUJARAT SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. 237

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—DYER for a U P. Mill Apply with copies of certificates and terms to Box No. 425, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 284

WANTED—An EURASIAN GIRL in a Mahomedan family to look after 3 children. Apply for further particulars to Box No. 424, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 282

WANTED.—A LADY TEACHER to coach up in mathematics for matric. Apply to Mrs. N. S. GHANDHI, 42, Ardeshar Dadi Street, Khetwadi. 233

FITTERS, TURNERS and MOULDERS—Permanent employment available in Rajputana. Apply stating age, qualifications and salary required to Box No. 421, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 262

WANTED—A MUNSHI to teach young officers colloquial Hindustani. Four to six pupils certain for three months and opportunities for outside work in the station. Apply to OFFICER COMMANDING DEPOT, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry, Belgaum. 293

WANTED—A qualified and thoroughly experienced HEADMASTER for the Anjuman-i-Islam High School. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARIES, giving details of previous experience and stating salary required. 281

REQUIRED—A capable OFFICER, well versed in English, Sanskrit and Urdu with special taste for History and Archaeology to assist in the compilation of Alwar History and Gazetteer. Pay upto Rs. 200, according to qualifications. Apply with copies of testimonials and photos (which will not be returned) to The HOME MINISTER in His Highness' Government, Alwar. 217

WANTED.

WANTED—One DYNAMO, new or second-hand, D. C. about 5 to 10 Volts, 300 or less Amperes. Apply with prices and particulars to CLIMAX MACHINE WORKS, LTD., 118, Arthur Road, Jacob Circle. 272

WANTED—MOTOR LORRIES, 1 ton to 3 tons load, second hand or new. Apply Box No. 418, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 250

WANTED—ICE PLANT, of 25 to 50 tons per day any system, second-hand or new. Apply Box No. 417, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 250

WANTED.—LAUNDRY MACHINES, second-hand or new, any make. Apply Box No. 419, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 250

WANTED—One complete ROLLER FLOUR MILL, new or second-hand, in good working order, of 150 to 250 mds. daily capacity. Write with prices and particulars to:—SHETH RADHA KISHAN JEKISHAN, Khandwa, C. P. 289

WANTED—CANVASSERS to push on the sale of dyes and colours in mills. They must have some experience in the line and be capable of influencing business. Apply with terms to Box No. 426, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 287

WANTED—LADY CANDIDATES desiring Hormoniam instruction from a lady Hormoniam teacher. Six months' course. Apply Box No. 414, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 239

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—One second-hand or new CLOTH BALING PRESS, with Pumps complete in working order, diameter 10 to 12in. of Ram. Apply KINARIVALA BROS. & CO., Kalupur, Ahmedabad. 274

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—AEROGRAPH MACHINERY, useful for making Calenders, Xmas, Cards, and also for Painters, Printers and Motor Car Painting. For further particulars apply to LONDON AEROGRAPH, 36, Charni Road, Bombay. 228

FOR SALE—Complete PRESS-FACTORY by Nesmith Wilson 40—14 Gins factories—28 ft. by 7 ft.—20 ft. by 6 ft.—18 ft. by 5 ft. by 150 lbs.—20 ft. by 6 ft. by 100 lbs.—30 ft. by 7 ft. by 85 lbs. pressure, Lancashire and Cornish boilers. 50—45—40—32—24—20 B. H. P. crude and kerosene engines—Steam Engines of single cylinders and compound and portable types of any size—107 B. H. P. Gas Saxon plant engine—double openers—water heaters—and other lot of machineries. For particulars apply for a list from ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie, Bombay No. 3. 241

TO BE LET.

LONAVLA HOTEL—FURNISHED ROOMS, attached bathroom TO LET, weekly, fortnightly, monthly or throughout year. Apply JEENA & Co., 34, Churchgate Street, Bombay. 200

TO BE LET—EDWARD THEATRE—Edward Theatre, situate at Kalbadevi Road is to be let on account and at the risk of Mr. F. D. Mitchell. Inquire of Mr. HAJI GOOLAM MAHOMED AZAM at Nagdevi St., No. 200 for rent and other particulars. 212

A large GODOWN 2,000 sq. ft. and a SHOP TO BE LET at Hari Har Nivas, Khetwadi 3rd Lane, Sandhurst Road. Apply for terms to DEVRAJ DECHAR & CO., at above address. 154

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., OF LONDON.

FROM 1st June, 1918, we have been appointed Agents of the above Society and are prepared to accept risks at current rates.
TULLOCKCHUND & SHAPOORJI. 254

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE.—TWO LIBRARIANS for the Central Library, Baroda, (1) a GRADUATE or one studied upto B.A., with a good knowledge of Gujarati literature. Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50; (2) a LADY passed MATRIC as ASST. LIBRARIAN, Pay Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 50. Apply to:
J. S. KUDALKAR,
Curator of State Libraries.
Central Library, Baroda. 275

PUBLIC NOTICES.

The Subscription List is now open and will close on or before 30th June, 1918.

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

Issued under License of the Government of India under The Indian Companies' Restriction Act, 1918.

PROSPECTUS
OF
The India Culture & Development Works Company, Limited.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
DIVIDED INTO

1,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each .. .. Rs. 1,50,000
23,500 Non-cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each .. .. Rs. 23,50,000

ISSUE OF 10,000 PREFERENCE SHARES.

Of the above 23,500 preference shares, 10,000 preference shares are proposed to be issued at present, reserving the balance of 13,500 preference shares for future issue. Out of the present issue 1,000 preference shares are to be allotted credited as fully paid up and, as below mentioned, the remaining 9,000 preference shares are now offered for public subscription, payable as follows:—

Rs. 10 on application,
Rs. 10 on allotment,
and the balance on calls of not more than Rs. 20 payable at intervals of not less than 6 months.
No further call will be made payable in the year 1918.

Out of this issue, 8,500 preference shares are to be offered to the holders of the ordinary shares, and the preference shares applied for by them will be allotted in full. The shares may be paid up in full on allotment, interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum being allowed in respect of the prepayment of instalments.

DIRECTORS:

THE HON'BLE MR. MOHMED HAJIBHOY, Merchant, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (The present Sheriff of Bombay) *Chairman.*
MR. SAWCHAND KATCHRABHOY, General Customs Dalal, Custom House, Apollo Street, Bombay.
MR. JAGABHAI DALPATBHAI, Banker and Mill Agent, Pancore Naka, Ahmedabad and Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
MR. C. JORGE FONTES, Engineer, Campal, Panjim (Goa).
MR. M. G. NAGINAWALLA, Merchant, New Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
A. P. MAURICE MAGNIER, Expert, Architect and Engineer, Napean Sea Road, Bombay, *Managing Director.*

SECRETARY:
MR. M. G. NAGINAWALLA, Merchant, Bombay.
SELLING & BUYING AGENTS:
Messrs. MAGNIER & Co., Whiteaway Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
BANKERS:
THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.
THE BANCO NACIONAL ULTRAMARINO, Panjim (Goa).
AUDITORS:
Messrs: CHANDABHOY and JASSOOBHOY, Associated Accountants, Apollo Street, Bombay.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA and DIVAN.
REGISTERED OFFICE:
Whiteaway Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE COMPANY was incorporated on the 8th day of June 1917 as a Private Company limited by shares, with the initial capital of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 1,500 shares of Rs. 100 each, and with the object *inter alia* to take over, adopt and carry into effect an Agreement dated the 5th day of March 1917, and made between Goncalo De Vasconcellos Pereira Cabral and his wife Maria Carlota de Mello Ferreira d'Aguiar Pereira Cabral of Lisbon, (therein and hereinafter called the Vendors) and Andre Pierre Maurice Magnier of Paris (therein and hereinafter called the Promotor) relating to the purchase and acquisition by the Company, when formed, from the Vendors of certain lands situate in the province of Satary, Goa, Portuguese India, as per particulars set out in the Schedule to the said Agreement and also in the Schedule A. hereto, and relating to the appointment of the Promotor as the first Managing Director of the Company, on the terms, provisions and conditions of the said Agreement.

Shortly after its incorporation, the Company commenced and has since carried on its business. The said agreement dated the 5th day of March 1917 was adopted by the Board and the said lands in the province of Satary have been transferred to and are being worked and managed by the Company, having thereon different kinds of plantations, such as rubber, kesuri, tobacco, cocoanuts, coffee, &c. The said 900 shares have been issued and allotted credited as fully paid up as aforesaid, and the balance of 600 shares have been issued and allotted and are fully paid up.

In view of the extension and development of the business of the Company to be hereafter mentioned, the capital of the Company has been increased in manner following:—

(*a*) By Extraordinary Resolution of the Company passed on the 15th day of January 1918, the initial capital of the Company, which as aforesaid consisted of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 1,500 shares of Rs. 100 each (thereafter called ordinary shares), was increased to Rs. 10,00,000, by the creation of 8,500 new shares called preference shares of Rs. 100 each.

(*b*) By Extraordinary Resolution of the Company passed on the 30th day of January 1918, the capital of the Company was further increased to Rs. 25,00,000, by the creation of 15,000 additional preference shares of Rs. 100 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the said 8,500 preference shares in the Company.

The holders of the said preference shares are entitled to be paid, out of the profits of each year available for dividend, preferential dividend for each year at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the capital paid up thereon. The surplus profits, after paying the preferential dividend aforesaid in each year, which may be available for dividend is to be applied in paying dividend for each year in proportion of one to the holders of the preference shares to four to the holders of the ordinary shares. The preference shares are to rank as regards capital *pari passu* with the ordinary shares, and, in the event of the Company being wound up, the holders of the preference shares and the ordinary shares are to be entitled, without any preference or priority between them, to have the surplus assets of the Company employed in the first instance in repaying to them the amount paid up on the preference and ordinary shares held by them respectively, and any surplus assets which may remain after paying off the capital is to be distributed in proportion of one to the holders of the preference shares to four to the holders of the ordinary shares.

By Special Resolution of the Company passed and confirmed respectively on the 15th day of January and 30th day of January 1918, the Company has been converted into a Public Company.

The principal lines of the Company's present undertaking and business are to be the following:—

(*a*) To cultivate on appropriate lands all products capable of being employed as dyeing and tanning materials by modern processes.
(*b*) To cultivate on the same lands various new products capable of being similarly employed which, though defective, are agreeable to the climate of and can be easily grown in India.
(*c*) To manufacture tanning and dyeing extracts, scientifically and industrially dozed, for being used by Indian industries under their practical form, and for being exported under considerable advantages of freight to all countries importing raw materials for preparing such extracts.
(*d*) To manufacture all chemicals from Indian raw materials.
(*e*) To develop in India the industry of distillation of wood.

The industrial chemistry of wood, more specially the dry distillation of wood has attained for some years past a considerable importance throughout the whole world. In Europe alone, the capital invested therein exceeds more than 6,000 lakhs of rupees. In some countries, the area occupied by the forests, which serve the pyroligeneous industry, can be measured in hundreds of thousands of hectares (1 hectare equal to 2.47 acres), producing annually hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of wood.

The Customs duty collected on chemicals, drugs, medicines, narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials, from 1910-1911 to 1915-1916, in the Presidency of Bombay alone, has been as follows:—

1910-1911	Rs.	9,20,993
1911-1912	„	8,65,067
1912-1913	„	10,01,400
1913-1914	„	9,28,047
1914-1915	„	6,36,385
1915-1916	„	6,85,378
Total	Rs.	50,47,270

The Customs duty being 5 per cent. from 10th March 1894, the total value of the imports of the above mentioned goods comes to more than Rupees ten crores and a half in 6 years, with an average of Rupees 175 lakhs per annum. It is possible to save for the country, a considerable sum of this enormous amount ofmoney by manufacturing in India, from Indian raw materials, a large amount of these chemicals which are being imported every year.

The project hereinabove outlined is of considerable importance and is capable of immense possibilities. The Directors have, therefore, felt it desirable and beneficial for the Company to develop the project, stage by stage, and to start at first with the manufacture, in a scientific and up-to-date method, of tanning and dyeing extracts from Indian raw material, a branch of the vast industry, of the distillation of wood. These two products are used considerably in India itself. By founding the industry of tanning extracts as a branch of the distillation of wood, not only will it be possible to supply to Indian manufacturers the products they require of a scientifically accurate strength, thus improving greatly their actual production, but it will also be possible to export these products to foreign markets where their commercial value is very well-known.

To carry out the above project, the Company has made arrangements for the installation of a factory at 95, Parel Road, Chinchpokli, Bombay. The factory is working successfully and the results so far obtained are very satisfactory. Part of the present issue of the Company's capital is intended to be applied to the extension of the said factory, with a view to obtain a much larger out-turn especially of tanning and dyeing products.

QUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS:—The qualification of a permanent Director is to be his holding not less than 100 shares, and that of an ordinary Director 50 shares in the Company.

REMUNERATION OF DIRECTORS:—The remuneration of the Directors, permanent as well as ordinary, is to be a commission at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the net profit of the Company during the year, after making all proper allowances and deductions from revenue for working expenses chargeable against profits, but not including the commission payable out of the net profits to the Managing Director and other officers and employees of the Company. The Directors are also entitled to be repaid all reasonable travelling and hotel expenses incurred by them respectively in India in or about the performance of their duties as Directors, including their expenses of travelling to or from Board meetings, and also such of the travelling and other expenses incurred outside India as may be sanctioned by the Company in general meeting.

A formal Agreement confirming the said Agreement dated the 5th day of March, 1917, and the appointment of the said A. P. Maurice Magnier as the first Managing Director of the Company will be shortly executed.

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION:—The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment in respect of the present issue of 10,000 preference shares is 5,000 preference shares.

AGREEMENTS:—The following Agreements have been entered into:—

(*a*) The hereinabove mentioned Agreement dated the 5th day of March, 1917, relating to the purchase and acquisition by the Company of the lands in the province of Satary, Goa, as per particulars set out in the Schedule A hereto, and relating to the appointment of the said A. P. Maurice Magnier as the first Managing Director of the Company.
(*b*) The hereinabove mentioned Agreement between the Company and the said A. P. Maurice Magnier confirming the abovementioned Agreement dated the 5th day of March 1917, to be executed as aforesaid.
(*c*) The hereinabove mentioned Agreement between the Company and the said A. P. Maurice Magnier relating to the first option to be given to the Company by the said A. P. Maurice Magnier to take over and work the rights and concessions obtained by him as well as all other the rights and concessions in future to be obtained by him as aforesaid. The draft of the said Agreement has been prepared, and is approved by the Directors and the said A. P. Maurice Magnier, and the same will shortly be executed.
(*d*) The Agreement between the Company and Mr. Y. G. Pandit of Bombay relating to the employment of the said Y. G. Pandit as Chief Chemist and Expert of the Company during the period of his natural life. All the researches, inventions, secret processes and work, made, done, carried on or produced by the said Y. G. Pandit during the period of his said employment are to belong solely and absolutely to the Company, and the remuneration of the said Y. G. Pandit as such chief chemist and expert is to be (1) an allowance by way of salary of Rs. 400 per mensem and (2) a royalty on all chemical and other products manufactured under his guidance and with his assistance and sold by the Company, at the rate of 3 per cent. on the selling price thereof. The draft of the said Agreement has been prepared, and is approved by the Directors and the said Y. G. Pandit, and the same will shortly be executed.
(*e*) The Agreement between the Company of the one part and the firm of Messrs. Magnier and Company of the other part relating to the appointment of the said firm as sole selling agents of the Company for a period of 30 years, and also as buying agents of the Company. The remuneration of the said firm as such selling agents is to be a commission at the rate of 5 per cent. on the selling price of the goods, products and produce of the Company, and as such buying agents at the rate of not exceeding 3 per cent. of the buying price of the goods. The draft of the said Agreement has been prepared, and is approved by the said firm and the Directors, and the same will shortly be executed.
(*f*) The Directors, in pursuance of the power given to them under the Articles of Association, have appointed Mr. M. G. Naginawalla, who is one of the Directors of the Company, to hold the office of the Secretary, and he is being paid a remuneration of Rs. 300 per mensem as such Secretary.

Holders of ordinary and preference shares have the same right of voting at meetings of the Company.

Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and of the above Agreement dated the 5th day of March 1917, and of the drafts or the copies of the other Agreements hereinabove referred to, and of the papers relating to the said rights and concessions obtained by the said A. P. Maurice Magnier from the Portuguese Government as aforesaid can be inspected at the office of the Company at any time during business hours.

A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is attached to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES:—Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the Prospectus, and forwarded either to the Company's Bankers mentioned therein or to the Company direct, together with a remittance of the amount of the application money.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment.

Failure to pay any future instalment on shares allotted when due will render previous payments liable to forfeiture.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the office of the Company.

BROKERAGE:—Brokerage will be paid at the rate of 1/16th per cent. in respect of applications bearing *bona-fide* Brokers' or Bankers' stamps.

Dated at Bombay this twelfth day of June 1918.

THE INDIA CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT WORKS, Co., Ltd.

The India Culture and Development Works Co., Ltd.,

Incorporated under The Indian Companies' Act, 1913.

No.....

Capital Rs. 25,00,000
DIVIDED INTO

1,500 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each ..... Rs. 1,50,000
23,500 Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each ..... Rs. 23,50,000

To the Directors of
THE INDIA CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT WORKS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to The Bank of India, Ltd. / The abovenamed Company the sum of Rs..... being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share in respect of ..... Preference shares of the abovenamed Company, I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares and I/we hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us upon the terms of your Prospectus dated the 10th day of June, 1918, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and I/we authorise you to place my/our name(s) on the Register of Members of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to me/us. I/We also agree to pay the sum of Rs. 10 per share on allotment, and the further instalments in accordance with the terms of the Prospectus.

Signature(s) .....
.....
Name(s) in full.....
.....
Address(es) .....
.....
Description(s) .....
.....
Date..... 1918.

THE INDIA CULTURE AND DEVELOPMENT WORKS, Co., Ltd.

(BANKERS' OR COMPANY'S RECEIPT FOR APPLICATION DEPOSIT.)

No.....

RECEIVED the ..... day of .....1918 from .....
the sum of Rs ....
.....being a deposit of Rs. 10 per Share on ..... Preference Shares in the abovenamed Company.

For the The Bank of India, Ltd. / The India Culture and Development Works Co., Ltd.

Rs. .....

Accountant / Managing Director

(This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged hereafter for the share certificate.)

This form must be sent entire to the Company's Bankers or to the Company direct.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

QUARTERLY & YEARLY ACCOUNT of KURLA MUNICIPALITY for quarter and year ended 31-3-18 only printed has been duly published in the town.

(Sd.) N. S. KARANJIA,
President.

17th June, 1918.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED.

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of unfiltered water pumping station at a salary of Rs. 170—10—200 per mensem with free unfurnished quarters.

He must possess a 1st class Competency Certificate and have had experience with large pumping plant. The selected candidate will have to join not later than 8th July, 1918.

Applications with testimonials to:—

W. PARRY, M. Inst. C. E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Cawnpore.

294

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY CO.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament).

NOTICE.

ON and from 1st July, the Northern Express will leave Bombay (Colaba) at 16 hours instead of at 16-45, and will arrive Bombay (Colaba) at 12-30 instead of at 11-35.

Second class passengers are now booked by these trains between Bombay and Surat and vice versa.

W. P. Pechey,
243 Ag. General Traffic Manager.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sale of certain buildings for demolition and the removal of the materials.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on Friday, the 28th June, 1918, for the demolition and the removal of the materials of the undermentioned Police buildings at the Maharbavdi Police Station, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained at the office of the undersigned. The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings, reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms and conditions of sale will be issued by this office on payment of the usual fees, on week days during office hours on application personally, or by agents, but no forms will be issued on the day the tender is to be received.

Serial and distinguishing Nos.		Names of Buildings.
42—1	...	Building used as Court House.
42—2	...	Servants' quarters (stable and store room below).
42—3	...	Store room and coach house.
42—5	...	Inspector's office and Native prisoners' room.
42—6	...	European prisoners' room.
42—7	...	Privies.
42—8	...	Cook room and passage.
42—9	...	Store room and passage on the west.

A. H. WHYTE.
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Bombay, 17th June, 1918.

291

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND CONFISCATED GOODS, BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENT CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VII of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay, Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 19th June, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods:—

Provisions, glassware, shoes, hardware, piecegoods, machinery parts, sugar, green copras, loaf sugar, potato starch, cement, iron axles iron bars, empty cases, casks, drums, etc.

154 bags potato starch.
119 bags loaf sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF SAFES.

Under instruction from P. S. Mellor, Esqr., Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 20th June, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms the following safes belonging to Hostile Firms

Belonging to W. Wolf and Sons.
2 large iron safes.
Belonging to R. Ditmar and Co.
1 large iron safe.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES MEXICAN No. 1000.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th June, 1918, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Moorad Moosa the following goods:—

5 bales Century Mexican No. 1000.
5 bales Bomanjee Mexican No. 1000.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1918.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS AND MILL STORES SUPPLIERS.

AUCTION SALE OF DRUMS ZINC CHLORIDE (SOLID).

On SATURDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction at "F" Warehouse, Princes Docks, by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the shippers.

Ex. S. S. "Ceylon."

E. D. S. 1/10—10 drums each 10 cwts. Zinc Chloride (Solid).

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction, at Foras Road Workshops:—

A large lot of unserviceable stores consisting of W. I. scrap, old W. I. tyre bars, W. I. old boiler plate, W. I. old sheets, C. I. naves and fire bars, old dram cart bodies, old canvas hose, old I. R. lined canvas hose, and rubber scrap, leather scrap, pieces of old files and steel, empty casks, empty tins and drums, etc., etc.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the Colaba Land and Mills Co., Ltd. and by order of Messrs. W. H. Brady and Co. Ltd. Agents and Managers of the Colaba Land and Mill Co. Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Moorji Lakhamsey entering into a contract on 19th February, 1918, with the said Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ltd., in the name and style of Messrs. Velji Jewat and Co., who have failed to fulfil the said contract, the following wastes up to 30th June, 1918:—

Card Fly No. 2 about 34 candies.
Throstle Clean about 3¼ cwts.
Reeling and Sizing sweepings about 2½ candies.
Oily hard waste No. 1 about 22½ cwts.
Damaged Cotton mixing about 2¼ candies.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATED AT THE CORNER OF BHAJIPALA STREET AND NAGDEVI STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrators of the Estate of the late Abdoolally Hussonally and Mahomedally Abdoolally Rupawalla, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th day of June, 1918, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement two hundred and fourteen square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 252 and Street Nos. 59-67 and 242-216 and all which premises are situate at and on the western side of Nagdevi Street at Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Nagdevi Street, on or towards the West by a public passage reserved to convey dirty water and the property of Mahomedally Gulamally, on or towards the North by the Bhajiala Street and on or towards the South by the property of Hooseinbhoy Tunundbhoy Misrey and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Shaikh Hoosein bin Gulam Mohidin Rogay and others and are now in that of the tenants of the owners.

The property yields at present the monthly rent of Rs. 900 according to Hindoo months.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications should be made to Messrs Shroff and Dinsha, Attorneys for the Vendors at their office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND LAW BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), valuable handsome strong teakwood furniture, consisting of teakwood glass door book cases, one elegant writing table with side drawers and cupboards, revolving office chair, rich glass and crockery and cutlery, rich carpets, also a valuable collection of Law Books, novels and other useful books, etc., etc. The property of the Hon'ble Sir Stanley Batchelor.

The property of a European Military officer:—

One rich mahoganised sliding dining table by John Roberts rich Morrocco leather lined dining chairs to match by John Roberts, electro-platedware such as dishes, bowls, spoons, forks, ornaments, bedsteads, sideboards, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred bicycle wheels vis-a-vis in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in saddle.
1 12-15 H.P. 4 cylinder, 5 seater, Argyle motor car fitted new Buick body, Bosch magneto, zenith carburrator recently overhauled, newly painted, in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 19th June, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

Fort, at the entrance of the Medows Street, opposite Messrs. Treacher and Co.
Tel. No. 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY RICH TEAK & BLACK WOOD FURNITURE, JEWELLERY SUCH AS ARTICLES OF DIAMONDS, RUBIES, AND EMERALDS, ONE MOTOR CAR "SCRIPP'S BOOTH" MAKER, ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned premises the following furniture such as silk tapestry lined drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, single and double door almirahs, panel and glass door cupboards, marble top dressing chest of drawers, marble top centre tables, office writing tables, dining tables and chairs, low chairs and easy chairs armed and armless chairs, glassware and crockeryware, etc.

The property of a gentleman:—

One Motor Car "Scripp's Booth" maker, American two seater and a small seat insice, numerous improvements, spare wheel, full set tools, pump, etc.

By the order of the parties concerned:—

Diamond Rings Marquises set with emeralds, one diamond ring, nose-ring, collar buttons, pearl necklaces, bangles etc.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1918.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 22 BALES CORDROI OF CURRIMBHOY MILLS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. at 4 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by public auction by order of Seth Nanakchand Ishvarsingh at his shop at Kamdhenoo Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser S. Hoogi, Esq.

22 bales each 40 pieces cordroi of Currimbhoy Mills No. 1109.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND MACHINERY DEALERS.

AUCTION SALE OF VARIOUS KINDS OF MACHINERY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 21st June, 1918, by order of the London Aerograph Printing Works at their works at No. 36, Churney Road and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. H. Karim Baksh and Co.

1 Tenoning machine by F. W. Reynolds.
1 Bandsaw machine by E. S. Hindlay.
1 Bandsaw machine by Wilson Bros.
1 American Lathe 3½ feet.
1 Metal cutting machine for cutting straight and circular.
1 Plain Lathe 3 feet.
1 Forty Horse-Power Engine's Aircompressor.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO INDIVIDUAL BUYERS AS WELL AS DEALERS.

Sale of the goods of a hosiery shop consisting of hosiery and millinery articles of every day use and suitings of various charming shades and designs.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort (where the goods are removed for sale), all the articles belonging to a hosiery and millinery shop consisting of English cotton, woollen and silk socks and stockings, cotton and woollen underwares, bunians, sweaters, etc., ties and bows of various beautiful designs, mufflers, trousers, towels, handkerchiefs, white and striped shirts of various sizes and designs, boots, lady's silk umbrellas, tray covers, beautiful bed covers and sheets, galichas, pieces of voiles, carpets, alpacca suitings in various charming designs and shades such as light blue, light brown, black, dark brown, slate, olive, mole, etc., etc., in convenient lots to suit buyers

Property of a private gentleman:—
2 sofas.
The above is on view.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF 129 BAGS TURMERIC RAJAPURI.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of Thakker Premji Dosa, at his godown at Dhobi Gully and on account and at the risk of Seth Manchand Valchand:—

129 bags Turmeric Rajapuri (balance of the lot of 300 bags).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

The Receivers appointed in H. C. Suit No. 442 of 1916, invite private offers for the valuable immoveable property, situate at Mahomedan Street, Ripon Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, bearing E Ward Nos. 4028 (4) and 4028 (4A) and Street Nos. 215C and 215CC.

Offers may be communicated to Messrs. Rustomji and Ginwalla, Attorneys for the Receivers, at their office at No. 373, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Sale Room the following:—

1 case 199 tins Analyne Dye of Meister Lucius and Bruning and Co.
28 cases Crew Cabin and dog assorted biscuits.
400 pieces black twill of Manockji Petit Mill 26in. by 52 yards piece.

By order of the Executors of the late Damoderdas Maneckchand deceased:—

Benares Brassware:—Consisting of hand chased flower pots in sizes, round and oval trays, flower vases, jugs, finger bowls, tumblers and similar other articles.

Miscellaneous:—Military Officer's tents, tin trunks and a lot of clothing, Japanese bamboo flower baskets, sets of pen trays, baskets, bamboo walking sticks and umbrella handles, watches, etc.

SALE OF 18 BALES WHITE TANJIBS AND WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of June, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Sale Room, the following:—

By order of Mr. E. D. Elisha Sassoon and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers, Messrs. The International Stores:—

3 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs, No. 360.

Ex. s. s. MAHANADA.

2 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs No. 360. Ex. s. s. City of Madras.

On account and at the risk of Mr. J. H. Mouallim.

5 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirtings, No. 300, Ex. s. s. Castalia.

3 bales each 100 pieces Sassoon's White Shirtings, No. 170 of delivery contract.

By order of Messrs. The Persian Bombay Trading Co. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting buyers Messrs. The International Stores:—

5 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs No. 351.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 19th June, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

WELL, GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY WHAT IS YOUR VERDICT?

ARE YOU UNANIMOUS OR DIVIDED?

Of course unanimous and the verdict is that

"THE GODDESS OR THE GIRL FROM HEAVEN?"

Has been proved to be a Huge Success.

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From SATURDAY, 15th JUNE.

Saturday, & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 and nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)

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NEW SANDHURST ROAD.
Telephone No. 2417.

From next Saturday another Grand Serial

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE CINEMA

Commencing next Saturday June 22nd

VICTOR HUGO'S

Greatest Masterpiece

"LES MISERABLES"

A new and striking film of the great epic, as produced in America.

NOTE THE CHANGE IN TIME.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 4, 6, 8, 10 p. m.

MONDAY TO FRIDAY 6, 8, 10 p. m.

PHILOSOPHERS HAVE SAID.

that there is but a think line between the Sublime and the Ridiculous. Yes, perhaps it is exactly so in matter of Love and Hate—where a woman is concerned.

The extremely romantic and original Screen-Story,

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A highly enjoyable treat of high class music on Bells and Chimes.

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featuring the beautiful English actress

Miss GLADYS COOPER

Popular Prices:	Stalls Rupee one.	Box Seats Rs. 2 Family Boxes for four Rs. 5	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

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TRAM TERMINUS GIRGAUM.

To-night at 7, 8-45 and 10-30

A GIGANTIC "BLUE-BIRD" PHOTO-PLAY

The Treason

A Thrilling Story of Love and Warfare under modern conditions

ALSO SHOWING

The Universal Screen Magazine and a Screaming Comic.

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Of all the serials that have been imported in India hitherto,

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THREE SHOWS DAILY AT 7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

NOTE—There will be a Prize Matinee Show to-morrow at 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)

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Only at 6-30 TO-NIGHT At 6-30 only

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GAIETY THEATRE

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EILEEN GRACE

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The Actress

preceded by

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To-morrow Gala Night

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introducing

MISS GRACE

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ALIAS

MISS IRENE CASTLE

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AMUSEMENTS.

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June, 18.

Arabian Sea monsoon has strengthened further, and depression is apparently forming off Konkan coast. Depression in Central Provinces has moved slowly northwards and given heavy rain at Seoni. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Central India west, Central Provinces, west coast of the peninsula, and north Hyderabad and local in Bihar and Orissa. A few falls also occurred in Upper Burma. Principal amounts are:—Toungoo, Bhamo and Myitkyina one and half inches, Moulmein four, Kyaukpyu two. Tavoy and Dibrugarh three, Cherrapunji nine, Jalpaiguri four, Calcutta, Burdwan, Udaipur, Indore, Hoshangabad and Chanda one and half, Seoni ten, Nagpur two, Marmagoa three. Karwar six. Mangalore one and half, Calicut and Mercara two.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Bihar, Chota Nagpur, south-east of United Provinces and decrease in west of Central India and of Central Provinces.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 17th June 1918.

Hours of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 52 deg Fahr.	29.658 Inches
Temperature of Air	83.0 Deg
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.4 "
Dew Point	76.7 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.768 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	8.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.1 "
Minimum do.	80.4 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	S,SSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	158 Miles
Fall of Rain	0.29 Inch.
Total fall during month	2.84 "
Do. do year	15.44 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 18th June 1918	0.21 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.	June	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tues.	18	m	6	12	23	11	18	m	0	0	19	0
			5	36a	24	10			11	51a	21	4
Wed.	19	m	7	30	24	3	19	m	0	55	18	7
			6	36a	24	8			1	10a	21	5
Thur	20	m	8	43	25	3	20	m	1	47	18	1
			7	42a	24	8			2	20a	21	3
Fri.	21	m	9	31	25	11	21	m	2	35	17	5
			8	45a	24	11			3	20a	20	10
Sat.	22	m	10	17	26	10	22	m	3	18	16	9
			9	4a	25	4			4	10a	20	4
Sun.	23	m	10	57	27	9	23	m	3	59	16	1
			10	28a	25	10			4	55a	19	9
Mon.	24	m	11	36	28	6	24	m	4	39	15	6
			11	13a	26	3			5	37a	19	2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset
June 18 (Tuesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 19 (Wednesday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 20 (Thursday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 21 (Friday)	6h. 2m.	7h. 18m.
" 22 (Saturday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 23 (Sunday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.
" 24 (Monday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 19m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Last quarter	2d. 9h.	50.0m. a.m.
New Moon	9d. 3h.	32.7m a.m.
First quarter	16d. 6h	41.7m. p.m.
Full Moon	24d. 4h	8.3 p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 18th June 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear except in the extreme north. Humidity is above normal in the south-west Punjab. Day temperature is in defect in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is above normal and day temperature in slight or moderate defect in the east of the division. Night temperature is locally below the average.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity continues below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Central India West; Indore reports 1.55in. and Neemuch 0.81in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar but above it at Indore.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rainfall has occurred; the chief amounts are Nagpur 2.36in., Chanda 1.48in., Hoshangabad 1.45in., Amraoti 0.87in., and Jubbulpore 0.49in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal. Temperature is below the average both by day and night, the deficiency in the maximum being large in the southern half of the division—as much as 20in at Chanda.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general and in the southern districts it has been heavy; Karwar reports 5.90in., Mormugao 3.02in., Ratnagiri 0.52in. and Bombay 0.34in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nizamabad reports 0.29in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is above normal at Nizamabad; temperature is in defect here and in excess at Malegaon.

General Remarks.—The depression has moved but little and its centre appears to be between Jubbulpore and Allahabad this morning. It has caused nearly general rain in the Central Provinces and Central India West and local rain in north Hyderabad. Rainfall has also been nearly general on the west coast from Bombay southwards and has been heavy in the south Konkan. Weather appears to be slightly unsettled off the Konkan coast.

Rainfall is likely to increase in the north Konkan and extend into Gujarat, the Bombay Deccan and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m., on TUESDAY, the 18th of June, 1918.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A. M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Total, 1st June to date	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do (17th June)	99.4	86.3	63	..	..	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	108.7	88.8	63	..	..	—0.31
Rawalpindi	100.0	76.9	49	2.12		+1.48
Lahore	105.8	80.7	45	1.52		+1.02
Hissar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ambala	104.7	80.1	60	1.69		+0.72
Delhi	106.0	77.8	64	1.04		+0.14
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.7	81.2	63	0.01	0.91	+0.32
Mainpuri	101.4	80.6	66	..	0.89	+0.37
Jhansi	101.0	81.8	66	..	1.40	+0.27
Cawnpore	95.0	81.8	76	..	3.09	+2.06
Allahabad	88.8	78.9	83	0.07	7.53	+6.50
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.7	83.6	57	..	0	—0.08
Karachi	99.0	82.4	80	..	0	—0.17
Ajmer	101.0	84.6	54	..	0	—0.74
Jaipore	105.8	83.2	4	..	0	—0.80
Kotah	104.4	87.6	34	..	0	—1.01
Mount Abu	81.0	67.9	79	..	0.22	—0.92
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	97.8	79.9	63	..	0	—0.58
Dwarka	84.3	82.4	78	..	0	—0.84
Veraval	84.8	82.6	82	0.01	0.15	—2.58
Rajkot	100.1	76.0	62	..	0	—1.59
Bhavnagar Para	97.6	77.6	86	..	0.07	—2.54
Surat	94.8	80.5	76	..	0.34	—2.56
Ahmedabad	100.4	81.0	61	..	0.30	—1.76
Deesa	102.9	82.5	54	..	0	—0.48
Neemuch	99.7	75.8	72	0.81	0.91	—0.13
Indore	94.1	72.8	94	1.55	1.55	—1.35
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	91.1	74.3	85	0.49	2.50	+0.16
Saugor	96.4	75.2	63	..	1.86	+0.18
Hoshangabad	84.7	72.8	89	1.45	3.96	+1.19
Khandwa	91.8	73.8	92	0.45	0.50	—1.92
Akola	97.2	75.9	93	0.34	1.09	—1.67
Amraoti	79.3	72.7	93	0.87	3.26	—0.24
Nagpur	75 5	71.7	84	2.36	9.23	+4.82
Chanda	76.9	73.0	92	1.48	5.66	+1.97
Raipur	76.3	69.9	96	0.44	20.57	+17.28
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.1	79.2	85	0.34	3.03	—6.36
Ratnagiri	85.5	76.3	82	0.52	6.58	—12.06
Marmugao	84.2	..	96	3.02	7.36	—1.51
Karwar	89.7	73.7	96	5.90	12.09	—12.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	98.8	77.8	66	..	0	—3.10
Ahmednagar	92.8	72.7	68	..	0	—3.72
Poona	89.8	74.3	70	..	0.18	—2.95
Sholapur	92.0	74.1	69	..	0.60	—2.69
Bijapur	90.9	70.4	74	..	0.02	—2.67
Belgaum	75.6	67.5	96	0.09	0.63	—4.37
Aurangabad	90.8	75.8	71	..	0.24	—3.24
Nizamabad (Indur)	85.3	71.8	88	0.29	1.37	—1.62
Hyderabad	90.9	75.3	72	..	1.16	—1.80
MALABAR AND CHYLON						
Mangalore	80.4	73.7	94	1.40	13.59	—10.92
Calicut	81.8	72.9	95	2.35	9.05	—13.38
Cochin	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombo	83.8	76.7	82	0.07	4.20	—1.98
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	95.8	79.0	..	..	1.01	—1.76
Bellary	92.5	75.7	63	..	0.16	—1.16
Cuddapah	94.2	80.5	50	..	0.46	—1.27
Madras	92.8	89.8	64	..	1.44	+0.26
Bangalore	82.2	66.8	74	..	1.35	—0.92
Coimbatore	86.2	69.1	77	0.07	0.09	—1.06
Trichinopoly	96.3	75.5	64	..	1.21	+0.35
Negapatam	94.5	77.7	79	..	0.96	+0.29

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 18th June, 1918, was 29.809 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are returns for Sunday, the 16th instant:—

PLAGUE CASES	Attacks.	Deaths.
Dongri	1	1
Fanaswadi	1	0
Bhuleshwar	1	1
Girgaum	0	1
Worli	1	1
Total	4	4
SMALL-POX	3	2
CHOLERA	Nil	

	1918.	1917.	1916
Total Mortality	93	75	74

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THE EAST INDIA RUBBER EXCHANGE CO.

Opposite Bank of Bombay.

SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 14th.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	Nil
" Forwarded	49,000
" Imports	34,000
" Stock	271,000
Actual Weekly Sales	13,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	10,000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent	Nil
Futures at New York July	25.94
" " Oct.	24.35
Spot Cotton at New York	30.00
" " Orleans	31.00
Futures at New Orleans July	27.18
" Oct.	23.33
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8½
Demand Bills	4.75.35
Silver Commercial Bars	99½

	Bales
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	49,000
" Exports to Great Britain	3,000
" " to France and Continent	22,000
" " to Japan	4,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,209,000
" " at Interior Ports	881,000

BOMBAY MARKET.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

BOMBAY, June 18.

Julyfine Broach closed 691.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, June 18th 1918—6-0 p.m.

	Bazar Terms Rs a p	Rail Delivery Rs a p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-36	....	7 11 0
" " Cawapore 70-36	53 0 0	7 10 0
" Karachi Bansla	....	....
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 8 0	....
" " Cawnpore	7 6 0	....
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 10 0	....
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 0 0	8 6 0
Thin	7 8 0	7 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	74 0 0	....
" Gajar 75-25	....	....
" Gajar 50-50	....	....
" Black	....	....
Poppyseed, White	11 12 0	....
Groundnut	42 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 2 0	....
Barley	3 8 0	....
Castorseed	52 8 0	10 12 0

Forward	Rs as p
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	7 14 0
Linseed Sept.	9 0 9

BOMBAY AND CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Bombay, June 18th 1918

	Rate per lb
Davids No. 10	15—10
Shapurji No. 16	14—10
Simplex No. 10	14— 9
Edward No. 10	14— 9
Light Houses No. 6½	12— 4

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 18th 1918.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1 5 15½
" Demand	1 6 1
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1 6 7
Fcs. Demand	233½
American Dollars	279
Hongkong	215½
Shanghai	206½
Japan	145½
Singapore	135½

Market quiet

URGENT FOR MARINE AND MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Large ready Stocks

Flexible Wire Ropes 1" to 4½" 6 x 19 (Combination.)

Minilla Ropes 1½" to 8"

All classes of Proofed and Unproofed Canvas.

High class English Steam Packings all sorts.

Galvanized Pipes.

Lowest price,

APPLY—

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CREX WASHING POWDER

USE "CREX" FOR WASHING ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WOOLLEN, SILK AND COTTON ARTICLES.

IT IS VERY ECONOMICAL IN USE, DOES NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE FABRICS, NOR AFFECT THE COLOUR OF DYED MATERIALS.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS IN 14 lbs. BAGS.

EXACT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED IN EVERY BAG.

Manufactured by—

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.,

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It goes without saying that

Baliwalla & Homi,

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the

Leading Opticians of Bombay.

Enterprise and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything, the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They are the first and the only OPTICIANS in Bombay that have been awarded a Gold Medal for superb craftsmanship.

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Sole Agents For India.

JUST ARRIVED Large Stock of A. C. Motors from ½ to 20 H. P., Electric Instruments, Rectifiers &c. For particulars and prices apply to—

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A scientific and efficient tooth paste with elegant finish that absolutely supersedes all other preparations for destroying decaygerms, neutralizing mouth acid, promoting healthy gums, and purifying the breath, it ensures sound and pearly teeth and keeps the entire oral cavity in wholesome condition.

Its delightful and refreshing flavour and its selected ingredients combine to make its use pleasant as well as hygienic, a combination that no other dentifrice can afford.

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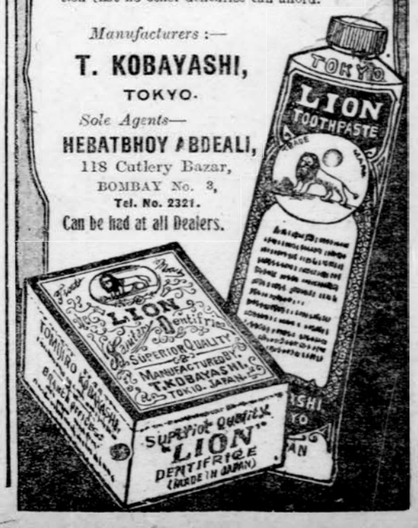

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 21.

Exhibition of Designs of Houses for Working Classes, Improvement Trust Office, 3 to 6 p.m. (S.T.)

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co.: At 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-30 (S. T.).

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 30	14 25
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 30	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 36
Poona Mail	12 30	14 45
Poona Express	19 40	7 55

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	16 45
Gujarat Mail	8 25	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd class Express	7 40	21 20

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 13th G. I. P. Ry. Bn. will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15, this evening.

LATE REV. T A SAVAGE.

Death took place on Monday of Rev. T. A. Savage, Head Master of the Cathedral High School, suddenly after an illness for a short time.

SHREE NARNARAYAN'S ANNIVERSARY DAY.

To-day being the Anniversary Day of Shree Narnarayan there will be **satsangh** between 7 to 10 a.m. and 9 to 10 p.m., and Harikirtan between 7-9 p.m., at Zaverbaugh, Kalbadevi Road.

OBJECTIONABLE LESSON IN SCHOOL TEXT.

A meeting will be held at about 5 p.m. next Friday at Falkland Road, on behalf of Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam, to ask Messrs. MacMillan and Co. to cancel the lesson entitled as "Lady Fatima" from the New English Reader Part V published in 1916.

A CRICKET MATCH.

A cricket match was played on Sunday the 16th, on the Improvement Trust ground, between the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and the Rangers of the Catholic Library, Cavel. The match ended in a draw, both teams having scored 128 runs respectively. Hopkins 23, Castell 23, Britch 18, Mendonsa 14, Finch 12, for the former; and P. Powell 43, Braganza 32, Remedios 13, S. de Souza 12, J. Rodrigues 10, for the latter.

PROTEST MEETING AT THANA.

In public meetings convened by the Home Rule League's branches at Thana and Kalyan the following resolutions were passed and cabled to the Viceroy:—

"This meeting strongly protests against the public insult given to Home Rulers in general by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay by challenging their sincerity in the Empire's Defence and doubting their loyalty; and further the meeting protests against Mr. Montagu's calling Sir Subramanya's letter to President Wilson 'disgraceful,' and is of opinion that the action of Madras Government in not cancelling Dr. Nair's passports was unjust and partial."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

To-night in response to numerous requests the management of the Royal Opera House are again putting on that successful film "The Old Folks at Home," in which the late Sir Herbert Tree is seen in his very last appearance on the screen. Those who did not see the picture when exhibited before will be delighted at this further opportunity of seeing so great a star. In addition, the bill to-night will include a vaudeville number contributed to by the well known Musical Shirleys. On Sunday next Miss Gladys Cooper is to be seen in the film version of her great stage success "My Lady's Dress."

Hope for the Hopeless!

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It speedily and permanently cures ... nervous debility, etc. No mark nor irritation. Absolutely safe and agreeably flavoured.

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ALLEGED ASSAULT.

CHARGE AGAINST ASST. MINT MASTER.

The following complaint has been filed in the Court of the Third Presidency Magistrate by Bachu Tanu against Mr. Dent Assistant Mint Master on a charge of assault:—

That I am a labourer working in the coining department of His Majesty's Mint and the accused is the Assistant Mint Master. He is neither my immediate superior nor is in any way concerned with my department.

That on Thursday the 13th instant at about 6 p. m. I was seated near the balance with my hands dipped in water while another person was emptying a bag of coins. The accused came there and violently gave me four or five kicks on my right thigh which is at present swollen.

That on Friday I went to the Mint and reported the matter to the Chief Engineer who asked me to go home and paid me 6 annas gharry hire. Since then I have been laid up with the swollen thigh and can move only with difficulty.

Under these circumstances I charge the accused as above and pray for a process against him.

ECONOMY AND EXAMPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Now that the whole Empire is earnestly trying to help the war, it is very disappointing to see some Native States are busily engaged in making elaborate preparations for the Viceregal visit. It is not known whether H. E. the Viceroy intends visiting Central India for the purpose of obtaining any help for the war; even if it is so, it is generally believed that the Viceregal visit at this time of the world's crisis is not encouraging. Several lakhs of rupees were spent by the States in various ways in connection with the Veceregal visit which was to come off once in November, 1917, and then in February, 1918. Fortunately or unfortunately H. E. the Viceroy postponed his visit on both occasions. Now again fresh arrangements are going on in anticipation of his visit in August next, and enormous sums of money are being spent by the States. Would not his Excellency kindly postpone his visit and save the States from spending further money which is so scarce and which could profitably be subscribed to the War Loan?—Yours, etc.,

DOOBE.

Indore, June 17.

SUNDAY'S MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We are repeatedly told by Anglo-Indian journals that the aspirations of Indians for a better form of Government is confined to a small minority of educated persons. This argument is hardly worth refuting in detail at any other time. But as statements of this sort are apt to mislead only too easily those in authority, it would perhaps not be out of place to give a concrete instance to show the deliberate belittling of obvious facts. Let us take the report of the "Times of India" of this morning, and see what it has to say about the mass meeting of Home Rulers held on Sunday evening at Shantaram's Chawl. Your contemporary states that "several thousands" (its readers are expected to place it at a couple of thousand, I suppose!) attended the meeting, and then we are naively informed that it was mainly composed of young men! Of course its readers will put their own construction on the words "young men," as taught by the "Times of India.") Now what are the actual facts? About twenty thousand persons were present at the meeting, and among them were to be found persons professing different creeds, and of ages varying from 18 to 55. And, again, what are we to infer from this? Merely this, that the imagination of the country has been captured by the prophetic truth enunciated by Abraham Lincoln when he spoke of Government being for the people by the people. To ignore this portent is simply to be wilful and childish. There's a wakeful spirit abroad, and it is high time that it is realized no red-tape can confine its movement; neither will slurring over the obvious help those responsible to solve it in a statesmanlike manner. Or are Englishmen incorrigible enough to believe that, with the usual luck, they may muddle through?—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Bombay, 17th June.

PATRIKA ON "DISGRACEFUL" LETTER

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Referring to Sir Subramania's letter to President Wilson, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" says:—Sir Subramania sought the help of President Wilson. It was not to spite the rulers of the country. If the latter had done their duty properly, no Indian had any business to seek foreign help. But they would do nothing, they would preach "Time is not yet." Meantime President Wilson gave the world to understand that the only motive of his joining the war was to secure freedom of all dependent nations and Sir Subramania availed himself of the opportunity to draw his attention to the case of the Indians in a letter. Where is the disgrace in this harmless and legitimate attempt to one's trying to serve his own country? We are quite aware that Sir Subramania said hard things against the administration of the Indian bureaucdacy, but of all men Mr. Montagu should be the last person to take exception to them. For no one has spoken about the Indian bureaucracy more contemptuously than he. Fancy that though the manpower of India is limitless it cannot furnish even half a million fighting men for the help of the Allies, and why, because the utterly selfish and shortsighted policy of the Indian bureaucracy has crushed all martial spirit out of them. Sir Subramania has not only performed a most patriotic act by addressing his remarkable letter to the American President, but done a real service to the British Empire. Emasculated India is the weakest spot in that vast Empire, where the sun never sets. But it cannot remain so much longer, where the fact has been made known to the American President; and a regenerated India means a tower of strength to Great Britain.

Mr. J. M. Holms, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, United Provinces, retires from the service about the middle of July next. It is understood that Sir Henry Lovett will succeed and that the temporary vacancy on the Board due to Sir John Campbell's deputation to the War Board will be filled by Mr. H. C. Ferard, C.I.E., Mr. C. Silberrad will act as Commissioner of Allahabad vice Mr. Ferard.

AGARKAR DAY CELEBRATION

NEW AGARKAR SOCIETY FORMED.

The Agarkar Day was celebrated, as announced before, on Sunday at the Muzepherabad Hall. A public meeting was held at 5-30 p.m., when Mr. Samarth presided. In his opening remarks he observed that he associated himself with the Agarkar Day movement because he, the speaker, from his college days, felt great admiration for the late Principal Agarkar. The secretary read letters of sympathy that were received from, amongst others, the Hon. Mr. Shastri, Mr. K. Natrajan, the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye, the Hon. Mr. Kamat, Prof. D. K. Karve, Mr. D. G. Padhye and others.

The chairman then called upon Mr. V. N. Naik to read his paper on "Agarkar on Social Reconstruction." Mr. Naik summarized in his paper, the views of Mr. Agarkar on the subject from the latter's writings in Marathi. Above all Mr. Naik emphasised Agarkar's advocacy, his power of argument and his contempt for hypocrisy. Mr. V. R. Kothari followed Mr. Naik in a Marathi speech in which he expressed the the hope that the followers of Agarkar must carry on his work with energy and without fear. Two important announcements were made at the meeting by Mr. A. S. Wagh, first, that from that day an organisation called the Agarkar Society was started to carry on the work which the late Mr. Agarkar had so much at heart. The constitution of the Society will be made known later. Secondly, Agarkar's admirers desired to erect a suitable memorial to him, and hence it is intended to endow a University prize of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 for the purpose. The collection of an adequate fund was necessary and Mr. Wagh exhorted Agarkar's admirers to contribute liberaly towards that end.

The Chairman in concluding the proceedings said that Agarkar was a social reformer in the boadest sense of the term and was in his day, a powerful force in the public life of Maharastra. It was a matter of great delight to him that an increasingly large number of educated young men felt convinced that their dear Motherland stood sorely in need of the high principles and virtues which the clean life and the virile teaching of Agarkar had bequeathed to his countrymen as a priceless legacy. (Cheers). What were those principles and virtues? He would prefer to give them, in the words of an Irish novelist who had picked out the strong point of a man of character introduced by him in his novel, who had laboured fearlessly and strenuously for the uplift of his countrymen. In the passage he had in mind he would merely put Agarkar's name in place of the original and they would get a faithful pen picture of that good and brave man. "Most men sought wealth or fame or praise. Agarkar had lived for none of these. Most men, at some time or other in their lives, are frightened by popular outcry into compromise involving the sacrifice of principles or conviction. Agarkar had not been, even for an hour a coward. (Loud cheers). Most men tell lies, lies necessitated by the circumstances of intrigue, forced to the tongue by the adoption of crooked ways—it may be, to gain good ends. Agarkar had not, under any circumstances told lies. (Cheers). He was a brave man, who was not afraid to tell his wellknown opponents that they were the enemies of his country's progress, that their short-sighted misguided distempered patriotism did more harm than good to the country's cause."

COST OF PATRIOTISM.

Mr. Samarth was glad that his young friends were going to have an organisation of their own. That would enable the effectively to oppose their opponents and serve their Motherland courageously and faithfully from their platform, but he wished them to see to it that the work was well done, the fight fought bravely and the life lived nobly. In the Irish Novel to which he had referred a young man was being prevailed upon by a Nationalist priest to serve Ireland bravely and faithfully, "To travail in birth-pangs for our people till a great nation is born." And the priest asked the young man at the same time to count the cost of that patriotic endeavour. He said to the young patriot:—"What you mean for good will be taken for evil, the truth you speak will be distorted into lies. You will not win cheers, or, not often, but instead of them, reviling. Can you bear such things? You will find that the people you love will not always love you; often your name will befor hissing and a reproach to them. Can you bear that? Dare you go on speaking the truth when those who love lies curse you and the mob shrieks at you?" And the priest proceeded to tell the young man what was really meant by courage. He rightly said to him, "It takes no courage to bray out sounding words when the crowd is in the humor to cheer us. But it does take courage to serve Ireland faithfully." Agarkar served our country's cause courageously and faithfully, and the speaker hoped that his young friends would have the grit and the backbone and the purity and unselfishness of motive and action, which enabled Agarkar to stand manfully against the unscrupulous attacks of his opponents and do his duty to his countrymen without fear and without reproach. (Loud cheers). The meeting dispersed after a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

At 8-30 p.m. 115 ladies and gentlemen,—Hindus of all castes including the so called depressed class, Mahomedans and Christians sat to a cosmopolitan vegetarian dinner. The celebration came to a close at 10 p.m.

at Wardha under the presidency of Mr. Paranjpe, of the local bar, a resolution was passed condemning the action of Lord Willingdon in inviting Mr. Tilak to attend the War Conference and then insulting him and the Home Rule League in the way he did. Another resolution condemned the action of the Government refusing to cancel Dr. Nair's passport.

SWADESHI SOAPS.

A NOTABLE ENTERPRISE.

In these days when Indians are realising the worth and importance of indigenous and country-made goods, the ventures of Indian firms in embarking on and promoting the development of Swadeshi goods, deserve to be brought to public notice, which would serve to open the eyes of many to the fact that India is capable of manufacturing many things for which she was hitherto mainly, if not altogether, dependent on foreign countries. One of such concerns is the Hindustan Soap and Candle Works, Ltd., the success achieved by which within a year of the existence of its Bombay branch, deserves more than passing notice.

The Company was originally started at Ahmedabad four years ago, by Mr. Maneklal Vadilal and who learned the secrets of soap making at the hands of an American expert, at considerable expense. It was started with a capital of Rs. 50,000 and most of the shares were taken up by prominent Indian merchants and businessmen. This was mainly due to the exertions and assiduity of Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati, assistant manager of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, who takes a keen interest in Swadeshi concerns, and who induced well-known merchants to take up shares. The Company, with a modest capital of Rs. 50,000, started work on a small scale. The goods turned out met with greater and greater demand, and it was thought desirable to open a branch in Bombay. The Company has been able from the very beginning to give dividends from 6 to 7½ per cent. and a larger dividend than 7½ is expected for the last year. The factory in Bombay is situated at Walkeshwar Road, and, it is run without the aid of any costly foreign machinery or plant. The solutions used are also of Mr. Maneklal's own invention. A passer-by along the Walkeshwar Road, in the absence of the usual stir and bustle of a factory, would hardly believe that the factory was turning out goods worth about six lakhs of rupees a year and that its goods were greatly sought after by traders and merchants, both Indian and European, and that it was receiving orders greater in number than the capacity of the factory could allow of accepting. The soaps made by the Company are free from any animal fat. The prices are approximately about two-thirds of similar foreign soaps, and in quality they are equal to, if not better than many foreign brands. Thus 60 bars of the three kinds of barsoap that they are making viz. Tree Brand, Dhanush Brand and Ganpati Brand, cost only Rs. 16/14, whereas foreign goods of the same quality would cost not less than Rs. 25 for the same number. It makes also two kinds of toilet soap, viz., the Hindustan Toilet soap, at Re 1/14 per doz. cakes, and Hindustan Campher Soap at Rs. 3 per doz. cakes.

A glance at the Visitors' Book shows that the factory has been visited by many well-known persons, Indian and European, viz. Highness the Maharaja of Bansda, his Sirdar Natu of Poona, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. Kasamally Jerajbhai Pirbhoy, Mr. Bhegilal Virchand Dipchand, Mr. S. L Lopez, Mr. Byazis, Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. S. R. Bomanji and others. We understand that the Company, emboldened by the success which it has achieved, intends to increase its capital, up to three lakhs of rupees, and thus to extend its operations.

POOR MOSLEM STUDENTS,

AN APPEAL FROM JUNAGADH.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The current lunar month is the month of Ramzan which is considered most sacred by the Musalmans. It is the month of charity also, that is, a greater portion of the amount they give in charity in a year, is given away in this month. It is therefore that I venture to appeal to them through the medium of your paper not to forget the poor and deserving Musalman students of the Bahauddin College at Junagadh. Charity given in support of education is the best form of charity. It is productive in the long run. It is better to feed a student than a robust "Fakir" who can, but will not, earn his living.

An influential committee is formed to distribute carefully the amount collected for their benefit of which Mr. J. Scott, the Principal of the College, is the chairman. I assure my Muslim brethren that their contributions will be properly utilised in promoting education which they so much desire to extend in their community. I appeal to them most earnestly not to forget these poor students during this secred month.—Yours, etc.,

GULAM MOHOMED MUNSHI.
Barrister-atLaw,
Honorary Secretary.

Rajkot, June 17.

DEFYING THE CONTROLLER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On Saturday last at about 7 p.m. I sent a man to buy some charcoal from a dealer in Parel who demanded per maund Re. 1-5-0 (medium) and Rs. 1-9-0 (Dhobi) and declined to accept a pie less. Thereupon I went to him personally at about 7-30 p.m. and on being referred to the rates fixed by the Controller the dealer said that he cared a pin for the Controller and the Government and refused to make any more transactions at that hour of the night. I called again at the shop the next morning only to meet with a refusal on the pretext of the absence of his servant due to illness, although his servant was present on the spot as healthy as ever! Having no alternative I had to buy charcoal from another merchant who stuck to the rates fixed by the Controller, but had meanly contrived to keep the commodity soaked in water and hence unfit for consumption. I am forced to appeal to you for justice as the Controller, "F" Ward, to whom I went to complain in the matter, is, I am told, out of Bombay and not expected to return till the end of this month. Is there no legislation to bring these unscrupulous profiteering merchants to their senses, who try to corner the poor in this way? You are at liberty to furnish my name and address, should the Controller be pleased to take some action in the matter:—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Parel, June 16.

AN ENJOYABLE DAY IN DEOLALI.

TROOPS ENTERTAINED.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEOLALI, Jun e18.

An enjoyable day was spent in Deolali by the men of No. 4 Depot on Saturday last. Owing to the kindness of Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Buchnell and Mrs. Fawett a sale of Indian work was opened by the above ladies in No. 4 Depot at 2-30 by kind permission of the C. O., Captain Wilson, in the large Lecture Hall: Sales were brisk and a substantial sum was realised. The idea of the sale was to let the men in Camp and Barracks know the price they ought to pay for Indian work, the goods really being only on view but the demand was great, so the goods were sold. Sergeant-Major Wilson assisted the ladies and his genial presence greatly assisted things.

At 3-30 p.m refreshments were served free to all comers and at 4 p.m., the 'Magpie' Concert Party, which is composed of men of No. 4 Depot gave a very interesting programme under the management of Capt. Wilson. We may state that the Concert Party has given a large number of concerts in this station and their efforts have been much appreciated both by the convalescents and the Relief and Rest Camp. The features of the programme were the Glee "The Crusaders" with Band effects by the Glee party; Humorous song "I've lost ambition in life" by Corporal Williams; Song "Down the Vale" by Lt.-Col. Ainsworth; Ragtune song "Shepherds' Bush" by Capt. Wilson. Sergeant Esan gave "Sergeant of the Line" which was followed by a Humorous Quartette "Cottage by the Sea" by the Ramsbothan; after which Pte. Davies sang "Alone on a Raft." The Magpies then gave "Kentucky Home" which brought a very interesting programme to a close. Encores were the order of the afternoon and where all were so clever in their own line of business, it would be undesirable to mention names. The whole programme went with a swing from start to finish. The Sale was then again proceeded with after which an adjournment took place for all to get tea etc. At 8'o clock a crowded audience assembled to another Concert arranged by Pte. Morley, conductor of the Glee party, connected with No. 4 Depot. This proved one of the most enjoyable Concerts we have had the pleasure of hearing. All were in splendid voice and every item was cheered to the echo. Programme:—Hunting son by the Glee party; Song "Cheer him up" by Capt. Williams in costume; Pte. Dalton sang "Sailors Song" Pte. Bice, the pionist" "Told the Tale" a monologue; Glee by the Party "Absence;" followed by a humorous song "Cucumbers" by Pte. Watkins; Lt.-Col. Ainsworth in "Good old Lancashire;" then came Pte. Shaw "Chip of the old Block;" then followed by request "The Crusaders" by the Glee party, the solo being taken by Pte. Buttery, assisted, with Band effects after which "Wet Sheet" by the Glee party brought a ripping programme to a close. Act 9-30 p.m., a grand Cinema show was given when "A Woman's Calvary" was thrown upon the screen, followed by one of the Billy West's humorous films "Count Ha Ha." The whole of the Day's proceedings were held in the large Lecture Hall of No. 4 Depot, R.A.M.C. This and other rooms are run under the auspices of a Y.M.C.A. Secretary and he (Mr. Burrows) in a few words conveyed to the ladies and all the vocalists and artistes who had worked so hard to make the day's proceedings such a success a hearty vote of thanks, which was carried with acclamation.

PROTEST OF HUBLI LEAGUE.

At a public meeting held on 16th June 1918, under the presidentship of Mr. Siddharamappa Dundappa Pavate, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Hubli on reading the reply of Mr. Montagu, the Secretary of State for India to certain questions put in the House of Commons on 3rd June 1918, regarding the letter of Sir Subramania Aiyer to President Wilson in which (reply) Mr. Montagu after characterising the said letter as disgraceful adds 'The impropriety of this disgraceful letter is all the more inexcusable owing to the position of the writer and the assertions in the letter are too wild and baseless to require or receive notice from any responsible authority,' records its deliberate opinion that the said expressions of Mr. Montagu are quite unwarranted and unjust, for the reason that Sir Subramania Iyer has always been held in high reverence and esteem both by the Government and the public, and has been even in his old age devoting his great abilities solely to the public good when he has absolutely no personal ends to serve."

Further, "the meeting respectfully begs to submit to H. E. the Viceroy that the public are prepared to follow the lead of Sir Subramania Iyer in his endeavours to secure for our country the reforms in the Congress-League Scheme."

Meetings of protest against the aspersions on the loyalty of leaders delivered by Lord Willingdon were held at Akola and Bulsar.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA.

June 29—Practice Game.
July 6—Bombay Gymkhana.
July 6—* Elphinstone High School C. C.
July 13—Prof. Sisson's XI vs. Prof. Kanga XI.
July 20—Parsee Gymkhana.
July 20—* E. D. Sassoon C. C.
July 27—Hindu Gymkhana.
July 27—* Cathedral High School C. C.
August 3—Catholic Gymkhana.
August 10—College vs. Hostel.
August 17—G. I. P. Ry. C. C.
August 21—Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co's Cricket Club.
August 24—John Bright C. C.
August 25—Parsee Cyclists Sporting Club.
August 28—Colaba War Hospital C. C.
August 31—Mercantile Bank of India C. C.
September 7—New Imperial C. C.
September 9—Parel E Depot C. C.
September 14—Veterinary College Gymkhana.
September 21—Radiant C. C.
September 28—Alfred C. C.

The Maharanisaheba of Sangli Cup Match and Dadachanji Cup Match will be played in the beginning of July and in the last week of November respectively.

* B. Team.

BRITISH SCHOOLS AND THE WAR.

INDIA AND GERMANY COMPARED.

At the outbreak of the war a wave of patriotic enthusiasm is reported to have spread over the German schools. But as the war has progressed a very different spirit has been manifested which is giving thoughtful Germans anxious food for consideration. This is reflected in a lecture by Professor Dr. Paul Hildebrandt, which was addressed to the Berlin Association for health in Schools on "The effects of the War on the Mentality of our Schoolboys." The "Vossische Zeitung" reports this lecture, in which the Professor points to the increasing number of crimes against the law in those schools which are less hampered by tradition, education and senool discipline. At first it was only an increase of crimes against property; then came a greater tendency to brutal crimes. The number of the latter forms only a negligible percentage of all youthful crimes, but it is growing from year to year. "Deep shadows," says the Professor, "are passing over the bright picture of 1914. . . . All the forces of education and all the powers of the German people must be mustered for the fight against the evil, and to bring the young back again to the true path."

THE INDIAN SCHOOLS.

A very different and a very bright picture of the effects of the war on Indian schools is presented. According to the material collected for the Fifth Quinquennial Review, schools in general have taken a share in providing money and men. The Universities have organised corps of the Indian Defence Force. In the Punjab an attempt was made to raise a company of graduates and under-graduates for active service; 56 fit recruits were forthcoming who have been formed into a Brigade Signal Section and are shortly going on active service. As regards secondary schools in the Punjab, the resolution on the Director's report says that their record is one of which they will be proud and proves that the younger generation has inherited to the full the loyal and martial traditions of their forefathers. Red Cross work was actively undertaken in various institutions. The Belgian Children's Day was celebrated in Bombay schools in July 1916 and produced Rs. 1,30,600. A War Loan Day was instituted in the same presidency in June 1917 and large subscriptions were secured.

RED CROSS WORK.

The amount collected in the Central Provinces was considerable and and the Director specially mentions the contributions of the Amraoti schools to the Overseas Tobacco Fund for the Army, the investment of nearly a lakh in the War Loan by Berar schools (some of the aided institutions putting in their funds) and the keenness displayed at some girls' institutions in knitting and sewing. The most noteworthy report comes from the Punjab. Mr. Richey writes of the "splendid response made by the teachers and pupils of the Punjab secondary schools to appeals made to them on behalf of the war. To the Imperial Relief Fund and the Punjab Aeroplane Fund contributions poured in from teachers from schools and even from separate classes. Teachers have invested largely in the war loan, and though this was obviously impossible for schoolboys, a suggestion at the Central Model School, that parents might by monthly payemnts buy postal certificates for their sons resulted in an immediate and unexpected response. The whole of the staff at once announced their intention of cooperating and over 500 students applied for one or more cash certificates. Apart from pecuniary contributions, the secondary schools have furnished their quota to the fighting forces of the Crown. In the Rawalpindi Division alone the number of teachers and pupils of secondary schools who have enlisted is nearly one thousand.

EDUCATION EFFECT OF THE WAR.

The Director of Public Instruction in Bombay reports that one cannot fail to notice the influence of war on the activities of schools and the minds of masters and students. "War lectures, exhibitions of war pictures, the spread of war news and war literature, have enlarged their hitherto too limited and cramped mental horizon; the celebration of the Belgian Children's Day, War Relief and War Loan meetings and the observance of Durbar Day Trafalgar Day (as at Belgium) and the War Anniversary have broadened and given a practical direction to their sympathies; thus, consciously or unconsciously, they are being led to a realization of the unity of the British Empire and of the greatness of our Imperial ideals which would have been quite impossible and even inconceivable in times before the war."

BILLS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 18.

A bill to amend the Transfer of Property Act is now under preparation and proposals are also under consideration for amending the Indian Court Fees Act.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 18.

At the share market to-day jute shares after opening slightly weaker improved, Northbrook, Reliance, Howrah and Lothian being in demand. There was more inquiry for coal shares and miscellaneous than usual. The following were closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal Giridih 22-12; Bengal Nagpur 51; Bansjorah 16-8, Churulia 14-8, Damuda 19-8; Industry 15; Kuardi 15-8; Ondal (ord) 21-4; Sowardih 15-12 Standard 42-4.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 595; Belvedere (ord) 520; Budge Budge (ord) 589; Fort Gloster (ord) 695; Fort William (ord) 369 s.l.; Howrah (ord) 46-8; Kamarhatty (ord) 678; Kanknarrah (ord) 755; Lansdowne (ord) 366; Lothian (ord) 272; Northbrook (ord) 64; Reliance (ord) 41.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass 28-12; Bengal Nagpur Cotton (ord) 218; Behar Oil 43-4, Bengal Paper (ord) 169; Bowreah Cotton (ord) 280; Buxar Timber 16-8; Calcutta City Flour 18; Eastern Paint 13-8; Howrah Oil 72-8; Kumardhubi Engineering 47-8; Surma Valley Saw Mills 22.

Rubber:—Kelenak 3.85; Pajam 10.50.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-6 to Rs. 64-10 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-14 to Rs. 65-2.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Correspondents are requested to note that no contributions of any kind will be considered unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication but as a guarantee of good faith. Contributions which do not conform to this rule are destroyed.

Rejected contributions cannot be returned and are immediately destroyed. Correspondents and contributors should keep copies of their MS. Badly written, illegible or dirty manuscript will not be considered. Correspondents are requested not to send manuscript by book-post with open covers.

On no account will the Editor enter into any discussion either by correspondence or otherwise regarding rejected manuscript, unless it is considered desirable to reply under the heading, "Answer to Correspondents."

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 19th June, 1918.

THE PROCESS OF EXHAUSTION.

In the midst of all the conflicting communiqués that come through from the battle line in France to-day, messages of the staccato type so familiar to the readers of daily papers—there is one great and dominating feature which runs like a thread continuously through these cold, official statements of occurrences in the greatest drama of the world's history. It involuntarily flows from the point of the war correspondent's pen,—not once or twice, but in nearly every pen-picture of successive engagements. It crops up at the fireside of the soldier's home when he pays a brief visit to those for whom he fights and endures. It is the stimulant of the Allied councils—the basis of the optimism shown by the great military leaders,—the hope of the khaki figure in the trench, in the midst of all the horrors of war and its dreadful realities. In short, it augurs the termination of this welter of blood—this shambles. We refer to the reckless extravagance of men which Germany is flinging at the Allied line—the callous and brutal sacrifice of human lives at the altar of trivial territorial gain. Economy of flesh and blood was never on the Kaiser's programme. His war lords scoffed at it. That is sentiment they say; they have no place for it. Verdun should have taught the leaders of the Prussian hordes that throwing dense waves of men at an objective, (unless immense numerical superiority prevails), not only means an appalling death-roll, but also means that weight and numbers often fail, and fail hopelessly. Those grey-clad figures came into open ground in close formation, line after line, at the dictum of a blood and iron militarism, and were literally mown like corn before the sickle; line after line dropped in huddled grey streaks on the awful days before Verdun.

It is the same to-day. The difference between the thrust of to-day and the thrust at Verdun is that, whereas the picked troops of the Crown Prince failed to bend the French line in the Verdun sector, the present drive has attained, at least, a part of the objective. We are not going to speak of the present offensive in general, nor are we so rash as to prophesy its result—in territorial gain or in strategical advantage. What we know, and what everyone who reads between the lines knows, is that Germany's man-power is becoming a problem, and to attain any hope of success, she must strike now or never. Divisiins which have been playing at hide-and-seek on the Russian front for two years are now used as fodder for the Hohenzollern tank which is endeavouring to force its way through the unflinching and dauntless troops of England and France They must fail—fail hopelessly—because Germany's human fodder is lessening The enormous sacrifices of earlier battles is causing gaps which even the fresh divisions from the Eastern Front cannot fill. There can be no doubt on the point—Germany's thrusts are now showing the ferocity of despair; her territory gained at tremendous expense will be held only so long as she can throw hordes into the open and fight in superior numbers. She is inferior, man to man. Big guns and unlimited supplies of ammunition will achieve great things, but the whole secret of success lies in men. In this respect, the present war resembles the earlier struggles in the world's history, and it is with this realization that the Allies are conserving, as much as possible, their fighting men. What are territorial gains at the present phase? If gained at great wastage of men, are they really gains? The Germans will never get Paris, because the force of their thrust is over, and they are too weak to attempt another at a defence system more elaborate than any they have yet tackled. They will never get to the Channel ports they dream so much about, because every foot of ground gained from the British is bought at a terrible cost, and they cannot sustain a prolonged attack at the present juncture. The Americans are their dread just now, and they know what is going to happen when the trained millions of the United States take their places in the trenches against a foe more war-weary than we ourselves are, and a foe which will be no longer able to fling itself into the limelight by spectacular effort, lacking in real tangible success.

There can be no break in the West. The West is safe. Let us always remember that a wounded animal, when bleeding to death, can strike and strike hard. Germany can strike hard now, but her blows will lessen in intensity until she sees defeat staring her in the face, and the collapse of all her world-dreams, which have stimulated her war lords for so long. The dragon is, by its cold and unbending militarism,—its cruel brutality,—throwing itself on the spears of Allied determination, and an artery is pierced. As we watch the progress of the struggle throughout the summer we shall note the weakening grip of the mailed fist.

NOMINEES!

In the interview which the Maharaja of Patiala gave to Reuter, which we published yesterday, occurs the following passage:—

> "India was pleased that since last year she was at length directly represented by the delegates of the ruling princes and the people at the great council of the Empire."

Without any wish to be super-critical, it may be as well to point out that the suggestion contained in the Maharaja's declaration is not strictly in accordance with facts in one important respect. His Highness is no more a "delegate" of the "Ruling Princes" than Sir S. P. Sinha is of the "people" of India. The latter represents the Government of India and the Maharaja of Patiala has been nominated,—*not delegated*,—as a spokesman for the Princes. Had the authorities allowed both the Ruling Princes and the people of India to elect their spokesmen and representatives at the Imperial Conference,—which, we need hardly say, was a wholly feasible arrangement,—the country would no doubt have had reason to be "pleased" with the result. But things being as they are, the pleasure, at the best, must be tempered with misgivings. Nor can the country afford to be indifferent to the vital distinction in principle to which we have referred. Ambiguous, if not misleading, statements such as the Maharaja of Patiala's must be promptly challenged. The question is not whether his Highness or Sir S. P. Sinha are or are not doing and saying the right thing on behalf of India. The question is one of their *status*. And in that respect they have no position or authority comparable to those of their colleagues from the Self-Governing Dominions at the Imperial Conference. They are the nominees of the Government of India, not the representatives of the people or of the Ruling Princes of India.

A STRIKING PARALLEL.

"A gleam of light broke yesterday," the "Manchester Guardian" wrote in mail week, "on the black prospect which for the last few days has hung over Ireland." This optimism was occasioned by the late Irish Secretary Mr. Duke's speech in the House of Commons. Mr. Devin characterised it as of "splendid sincerity," a view which must command general assent. In response to appeals first from Mr. Henderson, and then from Mr. Asquith, on behalf of the Liberal opposition, Mr. Duke declared "the full intention of the Government to introduce within the shortest possible period their promised Bill for Irish Self-Government and to press it through all stages." Just about the same time, we had an even more emphatic assurance from Mr. Barnes, the Labour representative in the Cabinet,—and Mr. Lloyd George fully concurred in it,—that if Government failed to carry their Home Rule proposals they would resign. But within a few days of this specific declaration, Mr. Duke's fall was brought about. Thanks to the combined campaign of the Northcliffe organs and the "Morning Post," a promising regime was violently cut short. It appears once more that this "gleam of light," too, broke only in order to fade "like so many visions by which the hope of Ireland has been mocked." We learn from what may be regarded as an authoritative statement in the "Daily News" that the Government's Home Rule Bill having proved unacceptable to both the parties, has been dropped. That is how the Irish situation stands to-day. The result of the failure of Government to make their promise good has been to alienate the sympathies of some of their best friends and champions. Apart from the merits of Government's policy, however, it is not without interest to note the spirit of "bargaining" that was in the air during the debate on the Man-Power Bill. "Give us Dominion Self-Government," cried Mr. Devlin, "and I will enlist next day myself in the ranks and appeal to all the youth of Ireland to follow. Treat us as you treated South Africa and you will reap the same results." General Smuts, speaking before the Glasgow University last month, said very much the same thing, when he declared that "Ireland's problem was not greater than South Africa's had been and it could be solved." For, according to him, "the law of life admitted of no exceptions and he was sure that it was the mission of the Empire which solved the case of South Africa to solve the dreary case of Ireland." And we learn from the Parliamentary correspondent of the "Guardian" that Mr. Devlin's challenge was suited to the general taste,—"a bargain of which members of all parties expressed their appreciation by cheering its spirit to the echo." Contrast this with what happened at the Bombay War Conference. When Mr. Tilak was saying that "Home Rule and Home Defence must go together," he was abrubtly cut short by a ruling from by H. E. Lord Willingdon, and the distinguished Imperialists surrounding him, rushed to his Excellency's rescue by applauding him on this heroic feat, not to mention the waxing eloquent on "eternal verities"! We may apply what has been said of Ireland: "Let the Bill be brought in quickly, let it be passed with no needless delay into law and *with this accomplished fact in their hands Irishmen might be trusted to do of their own will and with no need for compulsion all, and much more than all, that force could compel.*" Will the Indian Government,—even yet,—take note of these words? Trust alone begets trust and if people are to offer to make the supreme sacrifice, they must feel in the mood for it. It is not heroics about the "higher and holier cause" but the realisation that they are free men fighting for a just cause that will ensure that. Without it, all appeals to "patriotism" must sound hollow. Much has been said of the analogy between Ireland and India. Its latest phase would seem to be that both the countries are alike asking for "trust." If in Ireland it has been denied, it has been denied no less in the case of India.

Notes of the Day.

Mysterious Delays.

An important point of the recent passage-at-arms between the Hon. Mr. Jinnah and his Excellency the Governor, it will be recollected, referred to the mysterious delay which had supervened in carrying into effect the resolutions of the Delhi Conference. Mr. Jinnah very rightly pointed to that as typical of the incurable dilatoriness of the Government in matters of vital importance. Corroboration of his view is forthcoming from rather an unexpected character. Writes the "Englishman:"

> "We have referred to the feebleness and the hesitation of the Government of India as being responsible for the fact that India has not even yet done all that she can do and ought to do in prosecuting the war. Nearly seven weeks have passed since the Delhi Conference, and little or nothing has been done to give effect to the most important decisions that were arrived at. True, a Central Publicity Board has been established in the Himalaya heights, and such is its notion of publicity that even its own proceedings—if it has really done anything—are most successfully concealed from the public."

"Montane Lassitude!"

"Other vague committees or boards are being called laboriously into being," continues the Calcutta journal.

"under the impression that Simla is the natural and proper centre of all the war-effort of India—that Simla, without even a daily newspaper, is the centre for a publicity campaign; that Simla perched on the top of a hill railway miles away from the men who know and manage things, is the proper centre from which to control the railway traffic of India; that Simla saturated with mere officialism is the fountain of all light and leading. It is time the Government of India realised, as the Mesopotamia Commission pointed out, that a war cannot be run from a hill top in the Himalayas, out of touch with every influence that counts. All these boards that are in process of formation are in danger of falling under the spell of montane lassitude that has taken hold of the Government of India since it called the country into conference at Delhi. It was a Home Ruler—Mr. Jinnah—who at the Bombay Conference reproached the Government with being unable to carry out the decisions of the Delhi Conference—especially those connected with the pay of the Sepoy and the grant of commissions. *Until these things are decided it is impossible to expect recruiting to make any great headway—and man power is the most vital need of the day.*"

We specially commend the passage we have italicised above to the attention of Simla—and Bombay!.

"Their Present Condition."

The following alarmed effusion from the "Statesman" may be taken as the measure of the admirable work that the "Madras Labour Union" has taken in hand:

> "Among the latest efforts o fthe school of patriots led by Mrs. Besant is the foundation of a so-called Madras Labour Union, the object of which appears to be to foment discontent among the labourers at the two great cotton mills managed by Messrs. Binney and Company. These mills, which employ 10,000 operatives, the majority of whom are themselves the sons of men who served in the mills, are engaged night and day on war work. Thanks in part to Sir Clement Simpson's well known sympathy with labour they have become famous not for their retrograde policy but for their many experiments aiming at the welfare of the operatives. The Madras Labour Union originally consisting of three persons, of whom Mr. B. P. Wadia is the leader, has recently acquired the lease of a bungalow adjoining the works and is now engaged in the attempt to indoctrinate the employees of the mills with teaching which Indian employees in their present condition are incapable of assimilating to their own or anyone else's advantage."

Why Not Now?

The whole argument is very characteristic, and represents the kind of specious reasoning which is invariably affected by the myrmidous of Vested Interest in dealing with crucial Indian questions. The phrase "in their present condition" in the last sentence of the passage we have quoted above is very interesting. Assuming that "the present condition" of the wage-slaves of Sir Clement Simpson is as represented by the "Statesman," when does he propose that a beginning shall be made towards raising it, *and why not now?*

An Admirable Movement.

Anglo-India, official and non-official, is never tired of taxing Indian leaders with their alleged neglect of the interests and welfare of the masses. Yet, the moment any effort is made to raise their economic level, or quicken their civic consciousness, a howl of rage is heard from quarters to whose interest it is that "the present condition" of the poorer classes should be perpetuated unto eternity. We trust that Mr. Wadia will proceed with unswerving determination with the work of the admirable movement he has initiated. He should have the sympathy of all progressive industrialists in the country behind him.

"K. C. I. E."

On Monday we commented on the fact that the system of awarding titles in India is a sham and a pretence, worked out for the most part on the principle, so far as the bureaucracy was concerned, of "a mutual admiration society," and so far as Indians were concerned, as "an aid to sycophancy," and yesterday we were afforded a concrete illustration of the real opinion entertained in regard to these decorations by enlightened and patriotic Indians. Referring to a characteristically low-down suggestion of the "Madras Mail," that, by way of "punishment" the Government should deprive him of his "K.C.I.E.," Sir Subramania Iyer says:

> "It is worthy of remark that titles like these are conferred on his Majesty's Indian subjects without their consent, and, however, unwilling one may be to become the recipient of these official favours, the etiquette, as understood in this country, precludes him from refusing to accept them. For my own part I shall be most happy to renounce this Knight Companionship and return at once the insignia thereof, which on my death my heirs have to return or remit the value thereof, if the retention of the title and the insignia should in any way hinder the exercise of my right of citizenship to complain of wrongs and seek redress against the consequences of mal-administration."

A Demoralising System.

The "etiquette" to which Sir Subramania refers is to be traced to the fact that the honours are supposed to emanate from the King-Emperor (a constitutional fiction) and therefore a rejection of the same is naturally avoided, as far as possible, by all chivalrous and loyal men. None the less what Sir Subramania has to say on the demoralising effects of the prevailing system will be endorsed by all honest and informed people:

> "One cannot help observing that among Western inventions none operates more seductively and to the detriment of public interests than these titles. They will verily be a delusion and a snare to be sedulously avoided by every honest man, if by accepting them he is to be debarred from the legitimate exercise of his civic rights."

A Price List.

The same view of the matter is taken by one of the recipients of the recent Birthday Honours, who writes to the "Leader": "Honours are a debased and debasing coinage and if I had my way they should all be swept into the limbo of oblivion." The correspondent goes on to propound an eminently practical scheme. "If a peerage or a baronetcy or a knighthood regularly brings gist to the party mill in England," he asks, "why should not the public revenues be benefitted in a poor country like India?" And he suggests that some such scale as the following be agreed upon as between the Government and the aspirants:

		Rs.
1.	Rao, Rai and Khan Saheb.	1,000
2.	Sardar Saheb	2,000
3.	Rai, Rai and Khan Bahadur.	3,000
4.	Sardar Bahadur	4,000
5.	Diwan Bahadur	5,000
6.	Kaiser-i-Hind silver medal.	2,500
7.	Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal ...	5,000
8.	C. I. E.	10,000
9.	Raja	12,500
10.	C. S. I.	15,000
11.	Raja Bahadur	20,000
12.	Knighthood	25,000
13.	K. C. I. E.	50,000
14.	Maharaja	1,00,000
15.	K. C. S. I.	1,00,000
16.	Maharaja Bahadur ...	2,00,000
17.	G. C. I. E.	3,00,000
18.	G. C. S. I.	5,00,000

Of course, as the correspondent says, if larger sums can be obtained, so much the better, and we concur in commending the notion to the Finance Member.

"Preoccupation!"

We have been told *ad nauseam* that the War Cabinet at Home is entirely occupied with the prosecution of the war and nothing else. This pretension has of course been belied by various acts which need not be detailed. Outside the sphere of Indian politics, happily for the Cabinet, preoccupation does not seem to exist and will it be believed, it has ample time to consider questions of more or less academical interest. We read in an English journal:

> The War Cabinet have now before them the report of Lord Bryce's Committee on the reform of the House of Lords. It will be laid on the table of the House early this week. It is believed that the recommendations include a provision that the reformed Second Chamber shall be partly elective and partly nominated, the elected portion being elected by different constituents on constituencies from those which elect the House of Commons. The tenure suggested is for a fixed term of years, not for life. No written constitution is recommended, but the reformed Chamber is designed to fit in with a new political scheme, of which a reformed House of Commons and federal Home Rule are other sections.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay and staff will leave Darjeeling for Calcutta on Friday 21st, thus making the stay at the hills during the first term of the year considerably shorter than usual. They reach Calcutta on the 22nd. The Bengal Secretariat will go down about the same time.

The Governor of Pondicherry leaves India for France on the 25th instant.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN MYSORE.

VIGOROUS DISCUSSION ON PLACE OF VERNACULARS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, June 17.

A very interesting discussion took place at the Economic Conference to-day. Mr. C. R. Reddy, Inspector-General of Education, moved for the adoption of the recommendations of the Education Committee regarding remodelling of women's education in the State. The recommendations included that vernacular should be media of instruction for women and that the curriculum of studies should be different from that of the boys.

Various speakers took part in the discussion. Most of them supported Mr. Reddy, but Mrs. K. D. Rukamianima, Principal of the Maharani's College, not only opposed the proposal to have vernacular media of instruction, but vigorously protested against any such measure as, she said, it would retard women's education. She spoke for about half an hour putting a vigorous plea on behalf of the continuation of the present system.

On putting the notice to vote, the recommendations of the committee were carried by a majority.

When Mr. Lindsay and Mr. Kunwar Sen join the Committee at Nainital to consider cases of internments, Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur will officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Oudh and Mr. Daniels will act as the first Additional Judicial Commissioner. Mr. Khwaja Abdul will act as Additional Sessions Judge and Mr. Mahammad Shafi as second Additional Subordinate Judge, Mr. Shamsul Hasan as Subordinate Judge and Pandit Chandra Charu Missra as Munsiff of Gorokhpur.

AUSTRIANS BEING PUSHED BACK.

PRESSURE CONTINUES ON WHOLE FRONT.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN LOST BY GERMANS.

The enemy, who crossed the Piave with considerable forces, is gradually being pushed back towards the river. The Austrian pressure continues very strongly along the whole front. They are concentrating astride the Brenta and across the Piave.

Between the Oise and the Aisne, the Allies, having successfully carried out local operations, have extended their positions north and north-west of Haubetern.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 18.

ROME.—A semi-official statement says the enemy aimed at making a fifteen kilometre advance on the first day south of Montello. The enemy crossed the Piave with considerable forces, but is gradually being pushed towards the river. North of Cesuna, the advanced groups of the British were surrounded by the Austrians but resisted, until counter-attacks released them, simultaneously taking 200 prisoners. The Austrian pressure continues very strongly along the whole front. They are concentrating very powerful attacks astride the Brenta and across the Piave.

ITALIANS' HEROISM.

There were extraordinary scenes of enthusiasm in the Chamber when the Minister of War dwelt on the heroism of the troops, who had repeatedly driven back the enemy assaults, restoring the lines. He dwelt on the significance of the number of prisoners taken by the Italians, because it was very difficult to take prisoners in defensive fighting. The Italians had only lost two aeroplanes in Saturday's battle compared to 35 lost by the enemy.

120,000 TONS TO BE BUILT IN ONE YEAR.

The Under-Secretary for Transportation says, thanks to the steel from Great Britain, shipbuilding in Italy had been greatly accelerated. Seven new shipyards had been constructed and by the adoption of the new standard ship. 120,000 tons of new tonnage would be built in the current year. He hoped that this would be increased to 200,000 next year. The submarine campaign could be considered lost by the Germans.

HOSTILE ADVANCE CHECKED

ENEMY LIMITS TO HINDERING ALLIED COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17, 9-55 p.m.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 18.

The Italian communiqué says following on Saturday's heavy losses the enemy on Sunday limited his action to hindering with intense fire our own and the Allied counter-offensive. The latter, however, was able to gain partial successes and rectify the line at several points. The battle proceeded with extreme violence along the Piave. The enemy heedless of losses continued powerful pressure in order to extend the occupation of Montello and thereby open the way to the plains.

We strongly engaged the enemy on the line of Ciano, the Montello crest and Standrea holding our positions on the river between Standrea and Fossalto, also effectively opposing the advance before the bends of the St. Dona. We and the Allies have now taken 4,500 prisoners including 260 by the French. Forty-four hostile aeroplanes were brought down in two days.

ALLIES' TENACIOUS RESISTANCE.

BITTER STRUGGLE ON MONTELLO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17, 12-15 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 18.

Rome.—Premier Orlando has communicated to the Senate and the Chamber, the information from the Italian Headquarters until ten, last night.

The information said:—During the day, the enemy by strong reaction hindered our and Allied counter-offensive pressure on the Asiago plateau, in the Montegrappa region. The enemy also attacked all along the Piave in order to establish solid bridgeheads on the right bank of the river. Our troops by tenacious resistance and repeated counter-attacks strongly hold the enemy. The struggle is very bitter on the eastern slopes of Montello, west of Sandona-di-Piave.

ARTILLERY BATTLE DIES DOWN.

ENEMY REORGANISING AFTER SEVERE DEFEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17, 9-15 p.m.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 18.

A British Italian communiqué says the artillery battle has died down and the enemy is reorganising after a severe defeat. The captured maps show the enemy's objectives were very ambitious. Our prisoners now number 716 and our booty four mountain guns, forty-three machine-guns and seven flame-throwers. Considering the severity of the bombardment and the intensity of fighting, our casualties were very light.

Our airmen on Saturday and Sunday dropped over 300 bombs and fired over 25,000 rounds at the troops and transport attempting to cross the Piave.

FIFTY-TWO DIVISIONS IN FIELD.

EFFECT OF ITALIAN COUNTER-ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 18.

It has been ascertained from a reliable source that the Austrians have altogether about 52 divisions in the field, but have not succeeded in piercing the main Italian position. The Austrians on the British front lost very heavily. The British regained all the lost ground and are now attacking on the original line.

Attacks against the Italians were delivered in great strength. At one time the enemy captured the whole Italian first line, eastward of the Brenta and the Piave, also as important position immediately westward of the Brenta. Had this advantage been maintained, the position might have been serious, because it outflanked the whole line westward of the river. The Italian counter-attack however averted the danger. Generally speaking, the Italians regained a greater part of the ground lost between the Brenta and the Piave, although the Austrians crossed the Piave and established themselves on the north-eastern spur of Montello.

Elsewhere the Italians maintained their ground, except for a narrow strip on the western bank opposite the Ponte di Piave and a narrow salient north of the main railway from Venice. The Italians evacuated the bridge in the neighbourhood of Caposile.

INITIAL FAILURE OF OFFENSIVE.

POLITICAL CRISIS IMMINENT IN AUSTRIA.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 18.

Accounts agree that a scanty success has attended the attempt of the Austrians to carry out the offensive on the new German model of storm troops and infiltration. The offensive was really a series of attacks at widely distant points, delivered at different hours, apparently with the idea of effecting a surprise. The best comment on its initial failure is the brevity of the Austrian communiqué, which is practically an apology for the loss of what was gained in the first few hours.

MOST DESPERATE OF GAMBLERS' THROWS.

Newspapers consider the offensive the most desperate of the gamblers' throws, in which the enemy has yet indulged. Its failure will be fatal to Austria and a heavy blow to the German prestige, for undoubted-

(Continued on page 8.)

ITALY CONFIDENT.

"CAPORETTO WILL BE AVENGED."

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 5-35 a.m. June 18.
Recd. 11-10 p.m. June 18.

ROME—In the Chamber, Signor Orlando dwelt on the sympathy of Italy for the oppressed Austrian nationalities, who could absolutely rely on the promise of the Entente that their aspirations would be realised when the Entente was victorious. He continued:

Government would neglect no opportunity of concluding honourable peace, but no single possibility of such a peace had yet presented itself. Certain so-called peace offers were solely enemy political manoeuvres. Government was convinced that it was interpreting the sentiments of all Italians in declaring that national annihilation was preferable to dishonourable peace. "But without inopportune boasting in the presence of the marvellous stand by the Italian army we can be confident that in a few days Caporetto will be avenged?"

The Chamber by 283 votes to 34 voted confidence in the Government and adopted the provisional budget.

SOLIDARITY OF ITALIAN CHAMBER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 18.

ROME—The Chamber has passed the provisional budget by 285 votes to 34 with great enthusiasm, following the speech by the socialist Turati who proclaimed the complete solidarity of the Chamber. He said that the Socialists could not but feel themselves representatives of the people in arms (loud cheers) and added "Our seats have become our trenches and nothing will make us desert while the danger lasts." (Loud cheers.).

WESTERN FRONT.

ALLIES EXTEND POSITION.

SUCCESSES BETWEEN OISE AND AISNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17, 4-35 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 18.

A French communiqué says between the Oise and the Aisne, we successfully carried out local operations this morning, which enabled us to extend our positions north and north-west of Hautebrane. We took about a hundred prisoners and captured some machine-guns.

AIR-RAIDS ON ENEMY POSITIONS.

AN INDEPENDENT FORCE WRECKS A RAILWAY TRAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 18.

The Air Ministry announces that an independent force of the Royal Air Force carried out during the week ending June 11th four attacks on the railway station and sidings at Thionville where they obtained several direct hits on the station and an explosion was observed at the Carlshutte works, and two attacks on Metz Sablons where a direct hit wrecked a train. They also dropped three and a half tons of bombs on railway sidings at Karthaus and the railways and munitions factories at Hagendingen and Dillingen with good results. All returned.

FOR "COMMON RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES OF MANKIND."

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY TO LOYALTY RESOUTION.

REPRESENTATIVE CHARACTER OF WAR CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 18.

The Press Bureau states that the second meeting of the Imperial War Conference was held this morning. There was a full attendance of members including the representatives of Australia and India to whom the Secretary of State for the Colonies on behalf of the Government and the Conference extended a most cordial welcome. The Conference includes for the first time representatives of all the Dominions and India and is more completely representative of the Empire than any previous conference.

Mr. Long read the King's reply to the loyal resolution of the Conference which was as follows:—

"The King thanks the War Conference for the renewed assurance of devoted loyalty of all parts of the Empire. His Majesty is glad to welcome the delegates of all the overseas Dominions and India and has received the resolution with very special pleasure. The conference has met in the circumstances of unparalleled gravity and it is a proof of the unity of the Empire in the determination to uphold the common rights and liberties of mankind. The King trusts that its deliberations will lead to ever closer associations between all parts of the Empire in the resolve to defeat the common enemy and build up the Empire more free and more united and stronger in future."

"ENEMY OFFENSIVE A COMPLETE DEFEAT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 2-30 a.m., June 18.
Recd. 11-10 p.m. June 18.

PARIS.—Mr. Henri Bidou, writing in "Journal des Debates," states:—What we know indicates that the Austrian offensive has been as complete a defeat as possible and the whole plan of attack has been upset and shattered. A great assault like the Austrians' is a failure if it does not succeed immediately. It is possible that there will be a long and bitter struggle, but the initial result must have a dominating influence on the whole development of the battle.

SOCIALISTS AT MEIDERICH.

"TIRED OF TRAIN MEAT."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 18.

At a socialist meeting at Meiderich attended by 1,000 people, the speakers denounced the war and said they had had enough of the train meat, meaning incessant hospital trains.

ENEMY RAID E. OF HEBUTERNE.

HOSTILE RAID NEAR SOMME REPULSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17, 10-30 p.m.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., June 18.

A British communiqué says the enemy raided a post on the night of the 16th eastward of Hebuterne. One British soldier is missing. We repulsed, the hostile raiders this morning northward of the Somme. Elsewhere there was usual reciprocal artillery fire.

GERMAN AIRCRAFT ACTIVE.

12 DESTROYED 10 DISABLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18, 12-25 a.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., June 18.

A British communiqué regarding aviation says:—Enemy aircraft was active on the Northern portion of the British front, also in the French battle zone. We destroyed twelve and drove down ten out of control. We lost ten, six of which were working South of Montdidier. We dropped twenty-two tons in daytime and twelve at night, heavily atacking railways at Armentieres, Estaires, Comines and Courtrai and the docks at Bruges.

Two British nightfliers did not return.

SWEDISH SHIPPING.

AGREEMENT WITH ALLIES RATIFIED.

400000 TONS DEAD WEIGHT SECURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., June 18.

The Press Bureau announces that the Swedish Government has ratified the agreement entered into in London, whereby the Allies secure the services of the Swedish shipping to the extent of 400,000 tons dead weight. Credits are arranged for to the Allies in Sweden. Exports of Swedish iron ore are regulated as between belligerent groups. The import of Swedish paper and pulp to Britain is arranged under certain conditions. The Allies on their part facilitate importation of stipulated quantities of foodstuffs and other commodities required for Sweden's trade and industries subject to the control with guarantees against the re-export of imported articles themselves or any of their products or similar articles.

WRECK OF KONINGIN REGENTES.

TO BE EXAMINED BY HAGUE COMMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18, 0-55 a.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., June 18.

The Hague tug boat Zeeland is proceeding to-day to examine the wreck of the Koningin Regentes with a British Naval Commander and a German Lt.-Commander on board. The examination has been entrusted to Lieutenant Vink of the Dutch Navy.

REMARKABLE SALVAGE OPERATIONS.

RAISING OF VESSELS OF 3,500 TONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 18.

Remarkable salvage operations, which have been carried out by the Admiralty during the war, would have been thought impracticable from the commercial and engineering points of view before the war, especially the raising of the vessels of 3,500 tons, whereas formerly anything above 1,500 was considered hopeless. Over 400 ships have been salved mostly above 1,200 tons between 1915 and 1918. Accumulation of gas in the holds of the submerged vessels due to decomposed meat and vegetables was surmounted by the discovery of an anti-toxin enabling the divers to work when the cargoe had been sprayed. New types of salvage machinery have been invented like submersible electric motor pump by which a submarined ship of 14,000 tons with a cargo of foodstuffs worth £3,000,000 has been salved.

AIR RAID ON PARIS DISTRICT.

SIX LIVES LOST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 18.

Only two air raiders yesterday reached the Paris district. There were six casualties including three women killed. A large industrial establishment was destroyed.

IRELAND'S MAN-POWER.

DEBATE ON LORD FRENCH'S PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., June 18.

In the House of Commons, Sir Edward Carson asked for an opportunity to discuss Lord French's proclamation and the Government's policy in connection with it.

Mr. Bonar Law agreed to the discussion taking place on the 25th instant.

SUSPECTED PLAGUE AT ESSEN.

AUTHORITIES RESORT TO VACCINATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 18.

A telegram to "The Times" from The Hague says a mysterious disease has broken out at Essen and is locally called plague. It is increasing in virulence, mortality having risen from an average of five to twenty daily. Workers are not allowed to leave barracks and everyone has been vaccinated, the authorities thinking the disease was small-pox.

BROKEN NAVAL DIVISION PROCEEDING TO CISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 18.

ROME.—The "Giornale d'Italia" says the naval division which Rizzo broke up when he torpedoed the battleship Szentisvan was proceeding to Cission, a Lombard town on the Adriatic, in conjunction with a land offensive.

LATEST CABLES.

FAILURE OF OFFENSIVE CONFIRMED.

SPLENDID RESISTANCE IN BRITISH SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18, 7-35 p.m.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., June 19.

Last evening's Italian official communiqué confirms the failure of the Austrian offensive in the mountains, which was the most critical sector and shows that the Italians have every prospect of restoring the position on the Piave, where alone the enemy secured some success.

The British held the post of honour in the mountains. How well they rose to the occasion is proved by the remark of a correspondent that the results of the enemy attack suggest that it was the British who carried out a most successful offensive.

The Austrians undoubtedly hoped to sweep to the plains and crush Italy. The latter's achievement in resisting the first onslaught of the greatest offensive in her history assured that she is capable of striking a blow for the whole Allied cause. The Germans are not likely to permit the Austrians to slacken their efforts and should they be compelled to send assistance, their strength on the Western front would be correspondingly weakened.

AUSTRIANS EVERYWHERE STOPPED.

ITALIANS TAKE HUNDREDS OF PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18, 5-35 a.m.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., June 19.

An Italian evening communiqué says: The enemy on 17th June did not renew infantry attacks on the mountainous and Montello front. Our troops made successful drives and occupied a number of positions, capturing machineguns and some hundreds of prisoners.

Important actions developed south of Montello and along the Piave in the zone between Zenson and Fossalta, but the enemy was everywhere stopped by counterattacks and abandoned several hundred prisoners.

Attempts to cross the river between Maserada and Pandeluc were bloodily repulsed. Other counterattacks now developing on the lower Piave have assured us advantages.

"THE TIMES" ON HOME AFFAIRS COMMITTEE.

FUNCTION OF THE IMPERIAL WAR CABINET.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 18, 7-15 a.m.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., June 19.

"The Times" in an editorial article says:—The decision of the Government to hold regular meetings for purposes of inter-departmental settlement of some of the more important Ministers outside the War Cabinet presents no constitutional novelty. There is no chance in the incidence of responsibility or relations of the Government with Parliament except in the internal arrangement of business.

EXERCISE EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY.

This Home Affairs' Committee is more important for what it suggests than for what it is. Its establishment may hasten the inevitable movement towards a true division of local and Imperial business. The supreme fact of the moment in the evolution of the British Commonwealth is that Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Hughes and colleagues from the overseas including the Indian representatives are definitely exercising the executive authority over affairs concerning us all.

A LIVING REALITY.

The Imperial War Cabinet is already a living reality firmly rooted and after years of trial it is accepted everywhere as an indisputable constitutional development. The House of Lords in discussing the Cabinet changes on the 19th June would do well to mark their sense of this profound achievement and help forward the settlement of the great consequences it involves. Much depends on the wishes of the Dominion ministers who best know the possibilities of permanence of which such partnership is capable under the present conditions. Welcome awaits every proposal from the Dominions tending to the closest unity compatible with their well-established freedom and national growth.

TO REMAIN IN ENGLAND IN 1918.

One point on which difference of opinion does not exist here is that the Dominion delegates must remain in England in 1918 as long as ever they can. We are glad to know that Mr. Hughes contemplates extended mission. It would be sheer waste of his wonderful energy to let him come so far only for a month. The same applies to Sir Robert Borden and others. Their fresh outlook, robust experience and special views about ultimate settlement will be indispensable throughout the great crisis this summer.

BRITISH RAIDS IN ALBERT SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 18, 1-20 p.m.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., June 19.

In this afternoon's communiqué Field-Marshal Haig says: We repulsed a raiding party south-eastward of Villers-Bretonneux, taking five prisoners.

Successful raids south-westward of Albert in the neighbourhood of Moyenneville and patrol encounters eastward of Nieppe forest yielded prisoners.

Hostile artillery was more active southward of Albert. It was also active westward of Serre.

DEFENCE ACT TRIBUNALS.

"INDEPENDENT COURTS."

DECISION OF FULL BENCH.

(From our Correspondent.)
BANKIPORE, June 17.

The judgments of the Full Bench, consisting of the Chief Justice, Sir Ali Imam and Mullick J., in matter of the Defence of India Act, in which a petitioner asked the High Court to exercise their powers of superintendence over the Special Tribunal appointed under the Act, have been signed. The following are extracts from those judgments:—

The Chief Justice—The questions for determination in the case is whether this Court has any powers of superintendence or revision over the proceedings of the Special Tribunal consisting of 3 Commissioners appointed under the Defence of India Act. Two points have been argued. The first is that the Defence of India Act does not purport to create courts which shall not be subject to the superintendence of the High Court. The second is that it is not competent to the Governor-General in Council to create courts of criminal jurisdiction which should not be subject to the superintendence of the High Court. If and in so far as the Act purports to do so, it was *ultra vires*.

After reviewing the facts of the case, his lordship proceeded:—The petitioner requests this Court to exercise its power of superintendence over the said tribunal on the grounds. (1) that the provisions of the Defence of India Act are beyond the legislative competency of the Governor-General in Council, (2) that the act is invalid as it involves an abrogation of the function essential to the operative existence of the High Court, (3) that the trial of the petitioner was not under the Code of Criminal Procedure, but under certain rules framed by the local Government. It was urgent that as the word "superintendence" was not mentioned in the clauses of the Act set out, it was not intended to create a tribunal over which the High Court should have no powers of superintendence, and that, in any case, as this was a final enactment, the words were not sufficiently explicit to warrant an interpretation which would exclude any sort of control of the High Court over the proceedings of the Commissioners. I am unable to discover any ambiguity or obscurity in the sections in question, and with every desire to uphold the jurisdiction of this Court, I am unable to find any express or implicit intention to create a tribunal which would be subordinate to this or any other existing courts.

A NEW COURT AND NO APPEAL.

After reviewing the authorities his Lordship continued:

The Defence of India Act does not purport to take away any existing powers of superintendency, but merely to create a new court which shall be independent of the High Court. It should be observed further that the Letters Patent do not purport to confer a new power on the Governor-General, but merely to preserve intact existing powers. To meet this difficulty the learned counsel was driven to contend that clause 44 of the Letters Patent was *ultra vires* so far as any statutory enactment is concerned. It is left to the Indian Legislation under its general powers of passing laws, and regulations, for all courts to determine this question. The Letters Patent themselves which give High Court appellate powers over certain other courts, even if they be taken to be binding on the Indian Legislature as an Act of Parliament, expressly declare that their provisions shall be subject to the powers of the Indian Legislature. How can it be said that the Indian Legislature has no power to direct which courts are and which shall not be subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, and incidently to its power of superintendence? After referring to various authorities his lordship said:—

I am satisfied that it is within the Legislative powers of the Governor-General in Council to amend or alter the Letter Patent, to direct that a particular court shall not be subject to the appellate jurisdiction of the High Court, thereby removing a condition which is essential to the exercise of the power of superintendence; and I find that the rules in question are not *ultra vires*, but valid and binding.

Mr. Justice Mullick after reviewing the authorities at length said:—

It would appear that the High Court has superintendence where it has appellate jurisdiction and has appellate jurisdiction where it has superintendence. If the Legislature can confer superintendence so to attract (?) the operation of section 15 of the High Court Act. Hence I see no reason why it cannot take away the same superintendence either directly by express words or indirectly by cutting down the Court's appellate jurisdiction. Then as regards the other objection to Clause 44 of the Letters Patent, I am not satisfied with the argument that her Majesty being a delegate of the Imperial Parliament on the matter of the Letters Patent, could not herself delegate to Government of India the powor of defining the jurisdiction of the High Court. Her Majesty was not in any sense a delegate Clause 44 cannot be *ultra vires*. In the end, his Lordship found section 8 of the Defence of India Act to be validly enacted.

JUSTICE IMAM CONCURS.

Mr. Justice Imam:—It is contended for the petitioner that the exclusion of interference, though extensive, is not exhaustive; the use of the word any in three places in this passage governing the jurisdiction, and character of the jurisdiction, with reference to all proceedings under the Act, leaves no room to doubt what the framers of this Act intended. The meaning of the section is to be gathered from its language which is also evident from the special character of Act 44 of 1915, which provides for a special machinery to secure public safety and the defence of British India. In dealing with the section it is not relevant to the issue to dwell upon the policy that prompted this legislature. I am of opinion that the words of exclusion contained in this section embrace not only the appellate and revisional jurisdiction of this Court over Commissioners, but also the power of superintendence. In conculsion, his Lordship said, I have no hesitation in holding that subject to the provisions of the Letters Patent, the powers of the Governor General in Council are saved under section 9 of the High Court Act 1861. I have also no hesitation in holding that with reference to the provision of Letters Patent themselves these powers are further saved by Clause 44 of the Letters Patent of 1865. The authority of the judicial committee contained in the decision given in the Burahs case is conclusive on both these points.

Their Lordships rejected the petition.

WESTERN FRONT.

REVIEW OF THE MILITARY SITUATION.

(Associated Press.)
SIMLA, June 17.

The following is a review of the military situation on the Western front:—

17th June, Western Front.

The German attack on May 27th on the front Pargny-Rhiems (40 miles) seems to have owed its success mainly to a surprise. This surprise was due to the unfavourable position of the French whose main lines ran along the knife edge crest of the *Chemin-des-Dames* and to the good facilities enjoyed by the Germans for preparing their attack on the hilly wooded country, with plenty of cover and good communication. The Marne, a distance of 30 miles, was reached in four days and Soissons and Chateau Thierry had fallen by May 31st. The Germans made no serious effort to cross the Marne but swung round to the right in a westerly direction and threw their whole weight into a big effort to press forward on Paris. The situation remained critical until the evening of June 2nd. In a week after the beginning of the offensive, for the next week heavy fighting continued on the front Chateau Thierry-Soissons, the enemy made only slight further progress and the Allies, French, Americans and British delivered numerous successful local counter-attacks regaining several villages and important heights and taking several thousands of prisoners. On June 9th, after an intense artillery bombardment lasting 4½ hours, the Germans launched a fresh offensive on the front Montdidier Noyon (22 miles). The French higher command was fully prepared for this attack, which though delivered with considerable strength, never looked dangerous. On the first two days the enemy gained ground on the entire front of attack and at one point succeeded in penetrating to a depth of seven miles. On June 11th, however, the French delivered a counter-attack on a front of nearly 10 miles, S. E. of Montdidier. This stroke caught the enemy in the act of making a fresh attack and severe fighting ensued resulting in heavy losses to the Germans, who lost 19 guns, over 1,000 prisoners, and a large portion of the ground gained by them on the 9th and 10th.

Between June 12th and 16th there has been hard fighting at numerous points of the line Montdidier-Recourt-Soissons-Chateau Thierry, but the enemy has made little further progress, except north-west of Soissons, where the French evacuated a small salient and south-west of Soissons, where the Germans advanced their line over a mile on a narrow front.

The German losses have been very heavy. According to Reuter the prisoners of the 1920 class have been taken in the recent fighting. This is true, the Germans are drawing on their reserves to a dangerous extent. The 1920 class consists of boys born in 1900 i.e. whose average age will be 17 in July 1918. This class is believed to have been called up in Germany between March and June 1917.

INDIAN GYMKHANA C. C.

A splendid list of fixtures has been arranged by the above club for the ensuing season. Lord Hawke is president, Sir James Walker vice-president and the Hon. Secretary is Mr. T. B. W. Ramsay, 10, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E. C. 4. M. P. Bajana is a captain of the club. The opening match at Twyfordavenue, Action, was fixed for May 4 against South Africans, but this has fallen through, the Colonials having been called away to undertake more serious duties elsewhere. Schools figure prominently in the list for the opening month, Westminster being met at Vincent-sq. on May 11, Chapterhouse at Kodalming on May 16, Epsom College at Epsom on May 18, Eton College at Eton on May 23, and Harrow School at Harrow on Thursday May 30. The club will play a match at Lord's on Saturday, August 3, against the R. M. C., Sandhurst in aid of the Indian Soldiers' Fund.

Sanction has been accorded to the formation for the remaining period of the war of a mechanical transport branch of the Supply and Transport Training Establishment at Rawalpindi for the instruction of officers to fit them for employment with mechanical transport after undergoing a short course of instructions.

AUSTRIANS BEING PUSHED BACK.

(Continued from page 7.)

ly the Austrians have only moved in obedience to the German pressure and threat of internal revolution. Hence, the battle is even more critical for Austria than for Italy, as defeat will probably goad the Nationalists in the Monarchy to desperation.

Stories reaching Holland from Austria dwell on the seriousness of the political orisis, owing to the refusal of the Polish party to support the Government. Reports also speak of riots in many places as the result of the increase in the anti-German feeling and food shortage.

ENEMY MOVEMENTS BEFORE OFFENSIVE.

CLOSELY WATCHED BY ALLIES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 9 a.m., June 18.

A telegram from Rome says the Italian war correspondents state that the date of the enemy offensive was fixed a week ago. The Italian Command was prepared and the enemy's movements never escaped observation, even in bad weather, though large movements of troops were carried out with the object of diverting attention from the real point of attack.

ALLIED ARTILLERY'S QUICKNESS.

The Italian and the Franco-British artillery counter-preparation began at midnight before the enemy's preparation started and the Allied artillery fire was so rapid and accurate in following the movements of the assailants that the latter's lines were thrown in confusion. Even infernal fire from 2,000 enemy guns failed to silence our artillery. The enemy's first waves consisted of the Czechs and Slovaks, but their losses were so heavy that they were withdrawn to the rear.

DIRECTION OF ENEMY ARMIES.

Von Hoetzendorf Boroevic was in command of the offensive. The principal effort was entrusted to General Schenchesmil who was ordered to descend by Val Brenta to Bassano while Kirbaks army was ordered to cross the Piave, aiming at Treviso. The Austrian heavy guns shelled towns and villages far to the rear, three hundred gas shells falling into Treviso alone.

RESULT OF AUSTRIAN ATTACK

A BRITISH OFFICER ON SATISFACTORY RESULT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 18.

Reuter's correspondent with the British army in Italy wiring at midnight, says he had an interview with a high British officer who expressed himself in every way satisfied with the result of the Austrian attack against the British army. The enemy had practically lost five to our one. We had captured four guns. Our airmen on the Piave broke up at least seven bridges and fired 25,000 cartridges from a low altitude.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS

NEAR ARRAS AND GIVENCHY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 17, 12-40 p.m.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 18.

A British communiqué says we took a few prisoners in a successful raid eastward of Arras and repulsed an attempted raid in the neighbourhood of Givenchy. The enemy heavily bombarded our positions north-west of Albert for a short period during the night.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS.

REPULSED BETWEEN OISE AND AISNE

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 18, 1-30 a.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., June 18.

A French communiqué says:—Between the Oise and the Aisne, we repulsed some enemy counter-attacks North of Hautebraye and consolidated this mornings gains. We took 370 prisoners in this region and captured twenty-five machine-guns and eight trenchmortars.

AMERICANS REPULSE ENEMY IN WOEVRE.

TWO ATTACKS IN CHATEAU THIERRY REPULSED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 18.

An American communiqué says we repulsed with severe enemy losses an attack in Woevre taking some prisoners. We broke up two attacks in the region of Chateau Thierry. There was active reciprocal artillery fire in the regions of Chateau Thierry and Picardy.

ANARCHISTS SHOOT POLICE.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER AT DACCA.

THREE MEN DEAD.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, June 17.

Another fight between the police and alleged supposed anarchists is reported from Dacca. It will be remembered that on the third instant when the police raided a supposed anarchists' den at Dacca the occupants of the house offered a stout resistance, in the course of which the additional police superintendent was attacked with a kukri and a head constable was wounded. The recent affray took place on Saturday morning at Kaltabazar Lane, Dacca. On receipt of the information that some anarchists had hired a one-storied house at Kaltabazar and were living there some C. I. D. officers from Calcutta with C. I. D. Inspector Basanta Kumar Mukherjee and a number of constables surrounded the house last night, and this morning they broke open the door, and entered the house. There was an exchange of revolver shots with the result that Inspector Basanta and his guard Paturangh Singh were seriously wounded. Of the anarchists one was shot dead on the spot, another seriously wounded and third slighly wounded in the head. It is stated that there was another anarchist who escaped. The identity of the accused has not yet been made known to the public. Vigorous enquires are going on.

FURTHER DETAILS.

CALCUTTA, June 18.

The following particulars of an encounter between anarchists and police, which took place at Dacca on Saturday, are published:—

In consequence of certain information received that some anarchists were in hiding, some officers of the Intelligence Branch of Dacca, in company with a strong posse of local police, raided a house in which three Bengali youths, who were believed to be members of a revolutionary party, were living. On seeing the police approach, two of these Bengali youths, who were armed with Mauser pistols, opened a fusillade on the police. The police were forced to defend themselves and to fire. The police bravely attempted to capture them, but the anarchists continued to fire and mortally wounded a head constable of the district police named Fatehram Singh, when he fearlessly rushed to disarm the anarchists. The Intelligence Branch Inspector Mr. B. K. Mukherjee though seriously wounded got the desperadoes surrounded to prevent them from escaping. In the *melee*, one of the anarchists was shot dead and another mortally wounded and the third one, who attempted to escape and was showing a violent resistance, was, however, arrested unwounded. The firing created great excitement and a large number of people collected and watched the proceedings from a distance.

The wounded anarchist was removed to hospital where he subsequently died, and the wounded head constable succumbed to his injuries on Sunday morning. The latest report shows that the condition of Inspector Mukherjee is slightly better. From the house where these revolutionaries were living a large quantity of revolutionary literature and revolutionary ciphers and codes were recovered. This fresh outrage of anarchists has created a sensation and the police are very vigilant.

BHAVNAGAR'S SUPPORT TO WAR LOAN.

(Associated Press.)
BHAVNAGAR, June 18.

A meeting of officers and leading citizens of Bhavnagar to support the war loan, was held at Motiban Palace under the presidentship of the Dewan, Mr. M. A. Tana on the 17th instant. At the outset the Dewan explained the object of the meeting and in so doing exhorted all to do their level best for the Empire and her valiant Allies in this hour of their need. He laid particular stress on the fact that his Highness the Maharajasaheb was from the very beginning averse to using any pressure on his subjects and it was consequently all the more necessary that they should voluntarily contribute their mite. He also announced that at the instance of his Highness a meeting of Bhavnagar subjects residing in Bombay was held at Bombay on the 13th instant under the presidentship of Mr. Vajeshankar Gaorishankar, at which he (the Dewan) was also present. The proceedings of that meeting were read and it was resolved that both the Bhavnagar and Bombay committees were to work in coordination. Various committees on a common basis were formed to invite subscription and they were asked to send in their report within a week. Rs. 1,25,000 were subscribed on the spot at the Bombay meeting and Rs. 50,000 at the Bhavnagar meeting. The subscriptions are as under:—Mr. Vajeshankar Gaorishankar Rs. 50,000, the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas Rs. 50,000, Mr. Bapalal Maneklal Rs. 30,000, Mr. Girjaprasad Hariprasad Rs. 15,000, Mr. Nagarseth Bhagvandas Bhawanbhai Rs. 10,000, Mr. Ratilal Maneklal, Rs. 10,000, Mr. Maganlal Bapubhai Rs. 5,000 and Mr. K. J. Hanjana Rs. 5,000.

PROTEST AT ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)
ALLAHABAD, June 18.

A public meeting under the ausplces of the Home Rule League, Allahabad, has been held here to reaffirm the Congress-League Scheme of reforms and to protest against the insult offered by the Governor of Bombay to the members of the Home Rule League.

ALLEGED CONCEALMENT OF ENEMY ASSETS.

CHARGE AGAINST MANAGER OF A DUTCH FIRM.

(Associated Press.)
RANGOON, June 17.

A case of much interest to the commercial community of Burma was taken up to-day before Mr. J. A. Houldey, District Magistrate, Rangoon, in which Mr. A. F. Mathol, manager of a Dutch firm, the Trading Co., late Hegt and Co., was alleged by Mr. J. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., Custodian of Enemy Property in Burma, to have concealed enemy assets in the form of receipts for sales of Backs' beer, Beck and Co. being a Bremen firm, whose chief agents in India were Messrs. Hadenfeldt and Co. The defence was alleged to be under Rules 6 and 10 of the Registration of Enemy Property Rules, made under section 10 of the Enemy Trading Act of 1916.

The Hon. Mr. J. G. Rutledge, Government Advocate, appeared for the Crown and Mr. I. F. R. Macdonnell for the defence. Mr. A. F. Mathol did not claim to be tried as a European British subject of Holland. He denied the concealment of assets alleged and pleaded not guilty. He was charged with failing to communicate to the Custodian of Enemy Property that in his possession or control was the sum of Rs. 120,481-10-6 belonging to Beck and Co., Brewers, Bremen. Mr. Rutledge for the Crown said that Hadenfeldt and Co. were agents in India for Beck's Beer Co. Before the outbreak of the war the Trading Co. as Beck's beers agents in Burma used to supply account of sales to Hadenfeldt and Co., in Calcutta who paid the proceeds less their commission to the Becks. Shortly after the outbreak of the war Hadenfeldt and Co. on September 18th, 1914, wrote the following to the Trading Co:—

"All moneys due against account sales, so far as they have not been sent to us, we request you to kindly deposit bearing interest on a trust account for the consignees (not in our names) with a good bank, advising us of each payment to the bank. We should say that it would be best to do this with Nederlandche Handles Maatschdppy. Money would not, of course, be payable as long as the war lasts, but would thus be put aside for account of the owners. We trust you can do this and request you to let us know."

To this the Trading Co. replied on October 17th 1914 as follows:—

"Your favour of the 17th ultimo came duly to hand and contents had our attention. The account of sales for August will meanwhile have come in your possession. As regards the previous account of sales we have complied with your instructions and the proceeds will bear four per cent. interest." The letter concluded with these words:—"All will depend upon the terms upon which peace will be declared."

Counsel added that Hadenfeldt and Co. in asking the Trading Co. to oblige the Becks in this way were doing a very serious thing. Hadenfeldt's object was perfectly plain. Hadenfeldt was a hostile firm, then they were wound up shortly afterwards and if this money had been remitted in ordinary course it would have come into the possession of the Liquidator in Calcutta. If this transaction had not been found out no doubt that money would have been safely reposing with the Netherlands Trading Society for the benefit of Beck and Co., enemies to be paid them at the end of the war, a thing these rules were designed to prevent.

Mr. J. P. Hardiman, I.C.S., Custodian of Enemy Property in Burma, Mr. J. C. Purrench, agent of the Netherlands Bank and Mr. E. R. Holdsworth, Chartered Accountant, were examined before the court rose.

MADRAS DISTRICT EMERGENCY COMMITTEES.

SCHEME OF PUBLIC ECONOMY.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, June 18.

A Government order has been issued directing the constitution of emergency committees in each district of the Presidency composed of officials and non-officials to be selected by the Collector, the principal duty of the committees being to bring home to the people the urgent need of economy, for avoiding unnecessary demand on the railways, and for substituting as far as possible of home products for that of imported supplies, and advise the Director of Civil Supplies to the special necessities of any district.

DEPLETION OF ENEMY RESERVES.

(Associated Press.)
LAHORE, June 17.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" London correspondent cables:—

The Paris papers are beginning to discuss the possibility of the present battle resulting in the enemy losing his numerical superiority. The "Home Libre" is of opinion that such a result would constitute a French victory even, though the Germans stood in the line of Compiegne-Villiers-Cotterets and Chateau-Thierry.

The American corespondent with French Headquarters says that Germans have engaged 383 divisions since March 21 and that the minimum loss of each is 2,000 men. As they possess only 512 separate divisions, they have reached that total and kept 30 divisions unused by engaging many more than once. The losses of the stock army are reducing the value of the Germans, who appear to be making a supreme effort to fill up, the fighting ranks by employing those passed as fit only for auxiliary services.

FINNISH GOVERNMENT.

NOT RECOGNISED BY BRITAIN.

UNDOUBTEDLY UNDER GERMAN INFLUENCE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., June 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Balfour stated that the Government did not propose at present to recognise the Finnish Government which seemed undoubtedly to be entirely under German influence. He also stated that as far as he was aware none of the Allies recognised the independence of the Ukraine which had not received any assistance from the Allies since it became completely subservient to Germany.

FRENCH AMBASSADOR AT MOSCOW.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
MOSCOW, June 14.
Recd. 4-30 p.m., June 18.

M. Moulens, the French Ambassador, has arrived. The German propaganda had reported that he had been recalled.

BULGARIAN CABINET RESIGNS

CAUSE OF RESIGNATION NOT STATED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 18.

Amsterdam.—The Bulgarian cabinet has resigned. The king has requested the ministers to keep their portfolios until a new cabinet is formed. The cause of the resignation is not stated.

WHOLE OF AUSTRIA'S EFFICIENT TROOPS

IN BATTLE ARRAY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 18, 1-30 a.m.
Recd. 7 p.m., June 18.

An Italian semi-official statement says:—Seventy-one of Austria's ninety-two mobilised divisions have already been identified constituting the whole of Austria-Hungary's efficient troops. The enemy is employing all available artillery and aviation. No fewer than 7,500 guns are in action. Three Austro-Hungarian armies are engaged under Field-Marshal von Bowna, namely, von Scheuchenstel's army, between Astico, and the Piave; Archduke Joseph's at Montello; and von Wurm's on the Lower Piave.

Thousands of bodies cover the ground in the mountain sector and are becoming heaped up along the Piave. The gains after two days are very slight compared to the objectives assigned for the first day. Captured orders urge the necessity of capturing the fortified area with a view to reaching Italian supplies. They also lay down instructions for the army living on the country's resources and for personal pillage.

ARRIVAL OF AMERICAN TROOPS.

ECLIPSES ALL RECORDS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 18.

The "Morning Post" says the arrival of the American troops during the past few days has eclipsed all records. Considered purely as a feat in shipping, the movements across the Atlantic have been unprecedented in mercantile annals. The week-end scenes at one port were amazing, ship after ship discharging khaki-clad cargo which was immediately whirled away in special trains.

AEROPLANE CROSSING KENT COAST.

DRIVEN OFF BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 18.

It is officially stated that an aeroplane crossed the Kent coast, at midday to-day, but the anti-aircraft guns immediately drove it off.

FOOD MINISTRY.

CONTROL OF MILK.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
LONDON, June 17.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., June 18.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Clynes announced that the Food Ministry was assuming responsibility for the wholesale collection, utilisation and distribution of milk.

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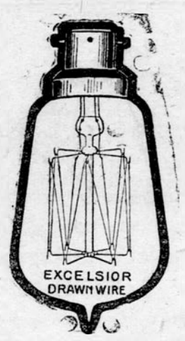

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HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTICE TO QUIT PREMISES.

STANDARD RENT UPHELD.

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

Deveshibai Purshotam plaintiff. vs. Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas defendants.

This was a notice of motion on behalf of the defendants, a firm of solicitors, applying under section, 10 of the Bombay Rent Act of 1918 firstly for the varying of the decree passed in this suit as regards the reduction of rent to the amount of Rs. 247-8-0, which he would be liable to pay according to the Rent Act and secondly for its revision in so far as it directed the delivery of possession of the premises to the plaintiff.

The facts of the case were as follows:—The plaintiff was a rent farming contractor. The defendants were a firm of solicitors and were the tenants of Sir Mahomad Yusuf, and as such were in occupation of the first floor of certain premises situated at Church Gate Street. By an agreement dated the 12th of November Sir Mahomed Yusuf demise these premises to the plaintiff for a period of three years from 1st November, 1917 as a rent-farming contractor. Immediately after the demise the plaintiff claimed payment of rent of the premises in their occupation at the rate of Rs. 350 per month which amount the defendants not agreeing to pay, the plaintiff gave them notice to vacate the premises

DELAY IN VACATING.

The defendants, not being abie to find other suitable premises, were unable to comply with the notice to vacate; the plaintiff thereupon filed this suit for ejectment and claimed rent at the rate of Rs. 400 a month. A decree was passed directing the defendants to deliver possession of the premises in their cupation to the plaintiff on or before the 30th of June 1918, to pay to the plaintiff Rs. 275 per month as rent for the use and occupation of the premises upto the delivery of possession and costs of the suit.

After the defendants had paid rent at the rate of Rs. 275 for the months of January and February 1918, the Bombay Rent (War Restriction) Act II of 1918 came into operation. It was provided by that Act that the amount by which the rent exceeded the "Standard Rent" should be irrecoverable. On the 1st of January 1916 the rent for the premises in the occupation of the defendants was Rs. 225 per month and the standard rent as provided in the Act was therefore Rs. 247-8. On the passing of this Act the defendants paid rent at the rate of Rs. 247-8-0, and deducted the excess paid by them for the months of January and February from the rent for the month of March as provided by section 12 of the Act.

After the above decree was passed the Rent Restriction Act came into operation. By S. 8, 9 of the Act it was provided that no order for the recovery or possession of any premises should be made so long as the tenant paid or was ready and willing to pay rent to the extent allowed by the Act, and performed the conditions of the tenancy. By section 10 it was further provided that whereas any order for possession of the premises had been made but not executed before the Act came into operation the Court by which the order was made may rescind or vary the order, if the order would not have been made of the Act had been in operation at the time of making thereof.

The defendants had paid the rent as required by the Act. They submitted that, the Court would not have passed the decree for agreement, if the Act had been in operation at the time the decree was passed, and they now took out this notice of motion applying for a recission of the decree under the powers reserved to the tenants under section 10 of the Rent Act.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the defendants in support of the notice of motion.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendants' counsel, at the outset did not press for the varying of the decree in so for as his client's application for the reduction of rent from Rs. 275 to Rs. 247-8-0 (Standard Rent) was concerned.

His Lordship after hearing counsel made the notice absolute as regards recovery of possession of the premises during the operation of the Rent Act. The defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the motion.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

1½ LAKHS LOST IN ONE YEAR THROUGH SPECULATION.

(Before the Hon. Commissioner in Insolvency, Mr. Justice Kajiji.)

In re. David Marcus Moses an Insolvent.

This was an application for discharge filed by the insolvent.

The Official Assignee in his report stated that the insolvent was a young man of 22. He started life with Rs. 30,000 and his insolvency was due to his rash and hazardous speculation in share transactions extending over a period of one year. An adjudication order was made on the 18th of May 1917 on the joint petition of his creditors Jamnadas Morarjee and others. On the 29th of May he obtained a "rule nisi" against his creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be annulled. The hearing of the rule was adjourned from time to time, eventually the rule came on for hearing on 6th November last, when the rule was dismissed, the costs of the opposing creditors to come out of the assets of the insolvent in the hands of the Official Assignee. On 16 January 1918, the insolvent filed his schedule showing nine unsecured creditors to the extent of Rs. 1,31,296—14—0. Assets were shown as amounting to Rs. 25,421-7-8 but the official assignee was able to recover only Rs. 71-7.

As regards the sum of Rs. 25,260 the insolvent said that that amount was due to him by one Mr. D. R. Dady, whose name was also inserted in the schedule as a creditor to the extent of Rs. 69,096-14. The insolvent in his public examination stated that a sum of Rs. 17,000 was due to him by Mr. D. R. Dady for April settlement, and to square that account the insolvent paid Mr. Dady Rs. 7,000 in cash and bought from him 25 deferred shares in the Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd. The insolvent said that Mr. Dady refused to deliver these shares to him.

On that point the Official Assignee observed that the evidence was conflicting and owing to want of funds the Official Assignee was unable to take any action against Mr. Dady.

HIS PAST.

In the Official Assignee's opinion, all the debts were the outcome of the insolvent's rash and extravagant speculations on the stock exchange for a period which extended over a year, during which time, the insolvent lost not only his original Rs. 30,000 but something like Rs. 1,30,000. The insolvent had kept no books of account and had sold his motor car to his cousin for Rs. 8,000, the amount alleged to be due to him by the insolvent for moneys borrowed by him in March 1917. He also sold his furniture to his cousin for Rs. 1,000 and though he received that amount in small sums after the adjudication order he had not paid the same to the Official Assignee. The insolvent was therefore guilty of acts falling, under clauses a, b, c, d, f, g, i and g of sub-clause 2 of section 39 of the Insolvency Act.

Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Messrs. Captain & Vaidya appeared for the insolvent.

His Lordship after hearing counsel suspended the insolvent's discharge for a period of six months.

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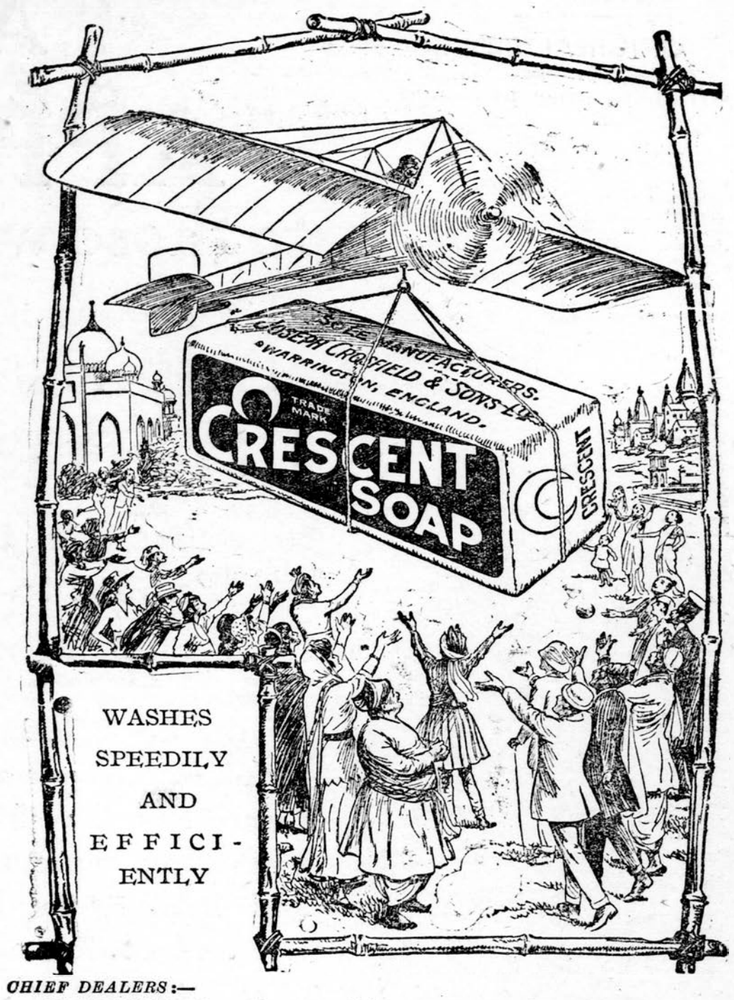

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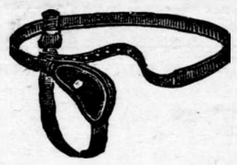

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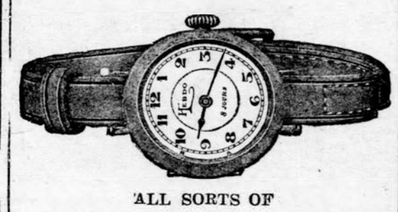

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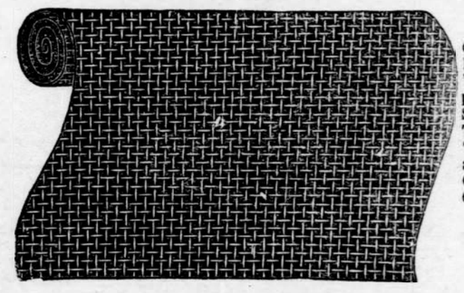

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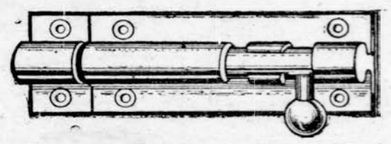
BOLT  BRAND

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CHAPTER XXV.

QUITS.

When Arthur Blake arrived at the Aerodrome, he found the work of preparing the aeroplanes in full swing; indeed it was nearly completed. Rows of planes stood ready, and the captured Germans Taube took his fancy; he pointed to it and the mechanics got to work on it at once to complete it. Meanwhile he went off to his quarters to prepare for the air.

Within a few minutes all was completed he stepped into his machine, but this time he took an observer with him; the two Lewis guns would be wanted.

He rose into the air, and there was the whirr of other machines around him as his own started. It was now between two and three o'clock, and the moon was rising clear above the horizon; this of course was what the Germans had carefully calculated upon when planning their raid.

He had had a sheaf of messages from "signals" put into his hand before he had mounted his machine. The raid consisted of apparently eleven planes of large size. Among these Blake earnestly hoped to find his particular enemy, Von Schenck. It was almost with the light-heartedness of a boy that he rose in the moonlit air; his observer was equally keen for a fight, for poor Warren, yet unavenged, was his particular friend. Both had good reasons for wishing to settle accounts with the Bosches.

Blake had been right in his estimate of the Huns' calculation of the raid, based on reaching Cairo under full moonlight. The city spread below him, offered a full mark without any fear or mistake. The Citadel stood out clear and well-defined in the white light, and he felt a pang as he thought that Vera was there all alone. He did not doubt that in accordance with the usual feeling of humanity for prisoners of war, all the Huns and Turks confined in the Citadel had been placed in safety in the great stone caverns beneath the fortress. He only hoped that the same precaution had been taken with regard to Vera, but knowing her nature he feared that she would never consent to take cover, but would prefer to take the risk in the open. He imagined he could see the old General on the walls at that moment, coolly smoking a cigar, with his daughter beside him.

He rose to a good height, and he and his observer were not kept long waiting for their foes; coming up from the direction of the canal they saw the familiar bird-like dots in the distance, which the experienced airman cannot mistake.

Very soon flashes from his scouts told Blake that they were engaged with the enemy. He commenced to climb to get the advantage, if possible, but the Bosches were flying very high. As they drew near it was quite plain that no mistake had been made about their errand. The heavy bombs hanging beneath the machines could be clearly made out.

And now the aerial action commenced by the anti-aircraft guns taking long shots at the advancing planes. Blake, of course, could hear no sound above the whirring of his propeller, but he could see the little white puffs of smoke from the bursting shells in the moonlight like little balls of cotton wool. His plan of campaign was quite clear; that had been settled long ago. The enemy were to be shepherded and driven in to a certain direction where a close barrage would suddenly interpose itself between them and the city: to avoid this barrage and to dodge in and bomb Cairo was the enemy's objective. Blake's pilots had been already well instructed, and it was a pleasure to him to see them spread out, with their objective well defined and without a fault in carrying out the plan. From the incessant flashes from his advanced planes, Blake could see that they were well engaging the enemy, and presently one of the Turks or Bosches dropped out, apparently out of control. He longed to close with them himself, and put his machine at its best speed. Certainly the German-made engine ran like a sewing machine. A glance showed him his observer with his two Lewis guns ready for a favourable shot. The machine rose and circled in the moonlight manoeuvring for highest place. Suddenly, from the enemy's line a heavy built Gotha of immense power disengaged itself, and came straight for Blake. Instinct told him that the machine, the captured Taube, had been recognised by the enemy, and one more adventurous than the rest had singled it out to destroy it. He hoped that that adventurous person was Von Schenck, and that he would be able to get quits at last.

The two planes circled like graceful birds, but from the first Blake had the advantage at this stage, as his machine was not weighted with heavy bombs. He gained advantage at every circle he made, and was fast rising above the German machine. Then the latter took to his machine guns, and bullets came thick and fast, but the circling machine which Blake drove was a difficult mark to hit. With the exception of a few bursts of firing his own machine guns did nothing, waiting for a certain chance.

The observer was a particularly cool and careful officer. At last the chance he wanted came; for a few seconds the enemy machine was coming at them head on, and this was the opportunity. Blake saw a great burst of flame and smoke from his foremost machine gun, and as the great Gotha banked away, reflecting the full moonlight on its broad wings, he saw the observer lying back helplessly in his seat, apparently dead. He had nothing more to fear from the machine guns of that plane at any rate.

Now he intended to take the fullest advantage of his observer's success. He ran his machine alongside his opponent's; he was determined to ascertain the identity of the pilot. By a clever bank he ran alongside the Gotha; as he did so a revolver came up in the hand of the Hun, and there were several shots flashed from it, but nothing happened; but he had no doubt now who was the pilot, as the moon shone full on his face. It was Von Schenck beyond a doubt; and any question about it was settled by the German shaking his disengaged fist at him. The face he saw in the moonlight was distorted with rage.

Now from the incessant flashes below and above, and the continual puffs of smoke from the shells, it was quite clear to Blake that the anti-aircraft guns of Cairo were putting up a barrage to keep the raiders from Cairo, and evidently at the same time Von Schenck recognised the fact that his only chance now was to get through the barrage and drop his bombs on Cairo, when his splendid engines would give him a chance, with the lightened load, of getting away. Blake saw him bank daringly near the bursting shells, looking for a weak spot, and he followed him; his observer at the same time opened fire on him, but apparently without effect. Von Schenck looked round and shook his fist, then the revolver came up again, and there were more flashes; Blake's observer fell forward in his seat, and he himself felt a sharp burning pain on the top of his shoulder.

The German took off his cap, waved it, and threw it away from him; then set his machine full at the barrage, and straight for the Citadel. Despite his tingling wound Blake turned his machine to follow him, and at any cost prevent him dropping his bombs there at the Citadel, where were the hospitals—and Vera.

Von Schenck drove straight at what he thought was a clear space in the barrage, but he hardly entered its zone when a soaring shell struck the heavy plane just below the seat and exploded. Apparently it fired one or more bombs hanging there too. There were great flashes and a cloud of smoke, and through it Blake saw the fragments of the great Gotha, and what was left of Von Schenck, all sinking to the earth together. Blood was streaming down his arm, his observer lay helpless in his seat; he shut off, and planed down, letting in the sound of a hundred bursting shells. The remainder of the enemy planes were heading towards the desert.

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE NEW LIFE.

Little fat Major Crosby was crossing the Parade Ground with his golf clubs under his arm, by his side walked Hugh Vereker.

"I've had a most strenuous morning, Vereker," confided the Major. "I've seen the whole of the prisoners' quarters washed out with creosote, that is to say, I walked round with the sergeant-major to see it was done properly after it was done. On Saturdays I always make a point of sitting in the Mess and having a whiskey and soda to keep off the smell, and I wait until the sergeant-major comes round to fetch me. Yes, it's most strenuous."

"And when it's all over you go and have another whiskey and soda, don't you, Major?" suggested Vereker.

"Guessed it in one," replied the Major, much pleased. "I'm just off to the Mess now, come and join me in a drink. There's no law against treating here, thank goodness."

They strolled to the Mess, and the Major's fat face was soon beaming over a glass of iced whiskey and soda.

"There are many things to be thankful for," remarked the Major, "even in Egypt. "I'm very thankful that the putting greens at the links here are fit to play on. What I should do without my game of golf, I cannot tell."

"Ah!" commented Hugh, who had not played for two years, "you must be thankful."

Then there was a pause, the Major had exhausted his subjects.

"Anything fresh?" Hugh asked presently.

"Fresh," repeated the Major, "I don't know of anything fresh except the absurd complaint of the Turkish prisoners about the bugs in the barracks. I have made a report of the matter, of course, but the old Barrack Master, whom I consulted on the matter, says that the bugs have been here for six hundred years, and are not going to leave for the likes of us. He suggested that some of their ancestors had probably been in the habit of biting Cleopatra. He says that nothing will get them out but a fire."

Again the conversation languished, and Vereker looked out of the window.

"Why there's that old blighter of a Bennington," he remarked presently. "What is he doing here, the blinking old Sapper."

"Hush!" exclaimed Crosby in alarm; "you mustn't talk of Colonel Bennington like that, why he is Commanding Royal Engineer, and I believe he is a third cousin of Lord Flapham. Why no doubt he has come about the bugs."

"I don't care what he has come about," responded Vedeker, "and I don't care who he is related to, I repeat he is an old blighter."

"Hush, hush!" repeated Crosby much alarmed.

"As for his being related to that fly-blown old Flapham," continued Hugh; "I am sick of the sight of him and his lot myself, and they bore me stiff. His forty-eighth cousin doesn't interest me in the slightest."

"You mustn't speak of the aristocracy like that," remonstrated the Major, "why I believe I myself am fourth cousin to a baronet." Hugh got up in disgust, and threw his cigarette out of the window; with hardly a nod he went out.

"Damned old dug-out!" he remarked, as he closed the door, but he was back in a moment with the General at his heels.

"I've been looking for you all the morning, Vereker," the Marquess remarked. "Where have you been hiding yourself?"

"I've not left the Citadel, sir," was the reply: "I was crossing the Parade when I met Major Crosby and we came in here together."

The General gave rather a displeased glance at the two empty glasses, but being in the Mess of a regiment unofficially, said nothing.

"Going to have a game of golf, I see, Major," he remarked with a nod at the clubs. "You'll be able to see the racing this afternoon at the same time."

"Yes, sir," replied Crosby, fumbling uneasily with a newspaper. "I was thinking of having a round."

The General took a seat.

"Now that reminds me, Crosby," he said, "of a game I played in Scotland in 1899 at Berwick-on-Tweed. I don't think I have told you before, have I?"

Both officers answered in the negative, but Vereker winced, he had heard it at least twenty times.

"It all hinged on this incident," commenced the General, settling himself down with much gusto. It was a question of being bunkered—"

But he got no farther, the door opened, and Willoughby Brent entered.

"Run you to earth at last, General," he remarked pleasantly. "I guess I'll get you out of that bunker. Here's news!" he held up an early copy of the "Egyptian Gazette." "Uncle Sam's coming in alongside the Allies, and Old Glory's going to be unfurled straight-away."

Lord Mellingborough forgot all about the golf incident.

"Now that's good news," he said; "the best I've heard for some time." He took the paper from Brent's hands and began to read it.

"I knew all about it days ago," explained Brent, "but couldn't say a word about it, of course. Now one thing's certain. This is no place for me. I'm resigning my post here, and then I guess I'm for the first steamer going to the States. They'll want all the old gunners."

"True for you, Brent," remarked Captain Desmond entering, "and good luck to our American cousins. I stand drinks, that is if you've no objection, sir," he added, seeing the General.

"In the ordinary way I might object," remarked the Marquess, who was dying for a drink; "but this is a special occasion. I'll have one myself."

Desmond clapped his hands, a Mess waiter appeared, and he gave the necessary orders.

"I've just left O'Carroll," remarked Desmond, putting down his glass with a sigh when the toast of "America" had been duly honoured; "he's in a nate sort of a mess."

"More sweethearting, I suppose," remarked fat Major Crosby reprovingly. "I'm always warning him. Why do you keep such company, Desmond?"

The latter turned to him pityingly.

"If I was to be so uncharitable as to object to a man on account of his sweethearts, Major dear," he replied sententiously, "I believe the Recording Angel would have a hearty fit of laughter."

"He's had plenty to laugh at lately," observed Vereker desperately, breaking into the conversation. "Some of our old people in England have sinned pretty deeply by neglect, and now the same class are sinning deeper by profiteering. We used to motor over to Brighton sometimes on Sundays from Sandhurst, and lunch at one of the big hotels. There was a fat old chap with his family at a table next to mine one Sunday, and one of his party started an argument about Lord Roberts' crusade of National Service. One fellow, his son, who was apparently from the talk a Territorial officer, was in favour of it, but the old father and mother treated him as if he was a lunatic. The father made several attempts to shut him up, being apparently ashamed of his sentiments.

"'People are much too sensible to have battles now,' he said, with a fat smile; 'they know better.'

"Then, finding his son irrepressible, he changed the conversation, and dismissed the subjects of a German war and National Service as unworthy of notice and boring.

"'Eard from 'Erbert lately?' he said, turning to one of his guests.

"Somehow all through the war that phrase has been running in my head, especially when some disaster has turned up.

"'Eard from 'Erbert lately?'"

"Well, I must be off," said Lord Mellingbrough rising, "I'm going to see my future son-in-law, who is in the Citadel hospital."

"I hope you have good news of him, sir," Desmond asked.

"Yes, they've taken the bullet out of his shoulder, but it is a question whether he will ever be able to fly again."

"I suppose Lady Vera is not sorry for that?"

"I think she is simply delighted."

* * *

It was a very fine day towards the end of January, and the Garrison of Cairo was paraded, not at the Citadel, but at the Great Parade not far away. Round about the Saluting Base there was a crowd of ladies in gay costumes. All the Diplomatic Corps and high administrative officers were there, was a great collection of red cap bands and red tabs. Among the ladies Mrs. Bathurst, just back from three weeks' leave at Assouan was talking to Lady Vera.

"You must be very proud of him, Vera," Mrs. Bathurst said. "I should be of my old man if he did anything half so brilliant."

"Of course I am proud of him," Lady Vera replied; "and I am thankful to think that in all probability he will not be called upon to fly again."

"What is he going to do then?"

"Of course, as you know," Vera replied, "he has been promoted Major."

"Yes, I heard that yesterday."

"Well, they intend to give him a special billet for organising, as the number of 'planes is going to be immensely increased."

"Then you will leave Egypt?"

"Yes, father thinks he is getting too old for his responsibilities here, so he thinks he will go home to receive his C. C. B."

"He has done splendidly, and we shall all miss him very much. You are a lucky girl. You have two people to be proud of, your father and your future husband, both honoured."

"You have your clever husband, Helen, you have reason to be proud of him."

"And I am, dear, very proud; but he is only clever in a quiet way, and most of his work is beneath the surface. You see he succeeded a very brilliant man, and oh! Vera, you fortunate girl, there is another relative to be proud of, your half-brother, Lord Salvington. Have you heard of him lately? Tell me all the news. I have heard nothing."

"Yes, he has reached England safely, although his ship was torpedoed. However, they think little of that nowadays. They all got into boats, and no one was lost. Salvington has taken up command of his regiment, and expects to go to France soon."

"I believe he will make a great name, and so do others. He has wonderful genius, and more than that he is thorough."

"Oh! for a great general!" cried Vera. "Another Napoleon, when is he going to arise?"

"Who knows," answered Helen Bathurst; "it may be your brother. And one more question. Where is Hugh Vereker?"

Vera laughed.

"He went away perfectly happy, and I have had a letter from him since he has rejoined his regiment. He says that he feels a man now that he has got away from the enervating air of Egypt. Complimentary to me, isn't it? Do you know what he did the night before he left? He took off his red tabs and publicly burnt them with his Staff cap in front of the Mess of the Fusiliers, who gave him a send-off dinner."

Helen laughed.

"I don't think he was ever cut out for a Staff officer," she said, "but he may make a very gallant leader of men. And now, dear, one more question. When are you to be married?"

"Well," answered Vera with a pretty smile, stroking her glove, "we have settled in the second week in February."

"And where are you going for the honeymoon?"

"To Assouan, I think, and then home with father on a warship via Teranto."

"You will have a lovely time at Assouan, it will be at its best then, but nush! here comes the C. in C."

The popular Commander-in-Chief arrived in a motor with his "Chief" and other officers, and took up his stand at the Saluting Base, for there was to be a march past.

But first of all another ceremony was to be performed.

Immediately facing the General was an officer, carrying his left arm in a sling. One of the Staff Officers stepped forward and commenced reading:—

"Extract from the London Gazette of 15th December:—

"His Majesty has been pleased to confer upon Major Arthur Blake, M.C., D.S.O., Royal Flying Corps, the decoration of the Victoria Cross, for the following gallant conduct.

"Being on the 14th November last in command of the air defence of Cairo during the enemy raid in the early hours of that day, Major Arthur Blake attacked a large Gotha machine heavily armed, and after a combat of considerable duration succeeded in killing its observer. At very great risk of his own machine being shelled Major Blake then forced the enemy Gotha with great skill into such a position that its pilot had either to run the gauntlet of the barrage or descend and surrender. The pilot—who was subsequently discovered to be Hauptmann Von Schenck, the head of the Turco-German Air Service—chose the former course, was caught by a shell and blown to pieces."

The Staff Officer made a motion with his hand, and Major Arthur Blake advanced, and stood before the Commander-in-Chief.

"Major Blake," said the General, "it is a very great pleasure to me to fulfil the orders of His Majesty, and in his name to pin upon your breast this, the highest honour for valour your country can bestow."

Then there was a hurricane of cheering, and Arthur, to the strains of "See the Conquering Hero Comes," saluted and walked across to where Lady Vera was waiting for him.

"Are you happy now, dear?" he asked.

"Yes, as happy and as proud as a queen," she answered.

* * *

It was sunset at Assouan on the Upper Nile, and the river and the town were bathed in those beautiful tints so well known to all travellers in Egypt. Arthur and Vera were walking on the great road by the river after a long day on the water.

"And how do you like being Lady Vera Blake?" Arthur asked, banteringly.

She looked up in his face.

"I am getting almost used to it now, dear," she answered. "I have been using the name for the last ten days. Yes, thank you," she answered in the same tone in which he asked the question; "I like it very much, sir, thank you. And how do you like having a wife?"

He put his arm round her, and cast a glance up and down the road for lurking, spying natives; there was none; he bent down and kissed her

"That's how I like having a little wife," he said. "And now," he continued, "we have to brace ourselves up for our voyage home. Are you sad at leaving all these beauties?" he indicated the red sheen of the setting sun on the water.

"I am sorry, and I am not sorry," she answered. "I believe, as Doctor Listowel says, that there is an atmosphere of wickedness in Egypt which is of the absolute soil; for that reason I am glad to leave it; but I have found you, dear, a loving husband, here in Egypt, and we have been married here, and for that I am sorry to leave it for those dear associations."

"And what is to be our future?" he asked as they moved on.

Her eyes were looking far away as she answered him. "I see in the future, you being very useful to your country," she answered. "I see you rising, as they say you will—" He interrupted.

"As your brother Salvington has; a Brigadier-General already, and a man of mark after that landing at Ostend."

She pressed his arm.

"Yes, as successful as he is. You shall rise together. I see you, dear," she continued, resting her head on his shoulder, "being very helpful to your country in times even harder than these, and I see you with other strong Englishmen saving the old country almost at the eleventh hour from its enemies both within and without, and I see you coming home to me at night tired and full of your work of the day."

He pressed her head against his shoulder, and kissed her.

"And shall I tell you what I see?" he asked.

"Yes."

"I see the great might of the British people, which is its intellect, rising and sweeping away like cobwebs, old moth-eaten customs and fads, which have hampered and befogged its soldiers and sailors from the beginning of this war. I see the army ruled by tried, strong-willed soldiers, who have learned their work on these modern fields of battle I see the navy ruled by great sailors who have arisen with newer and greater schemes born of the times, I see England, as she ever was Queen of the Seas."

"And when you come home, dear," she asked anxiously, "what do you see there"

"I see the sweetest little wife in all the world, and the dearest little children."

(The End.)

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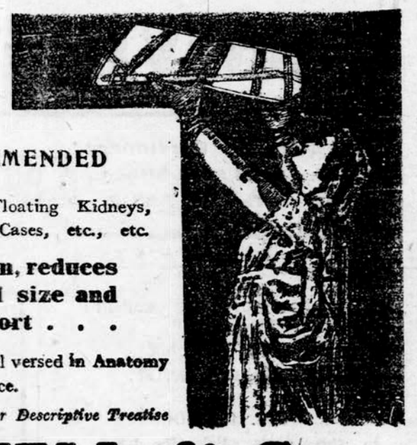

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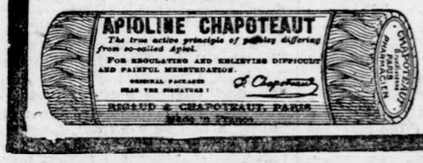
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